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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa	Sept. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 10
Nagasaki	„ 10	„ 14	„ 16
Hakodadi			„ 1
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 10
Shanghai	„ 26	„ 19	„ 21
Ningpo			„ 16
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			„ 24
Hong Kong	Oct. 10	„ 25	„ 29
Canton			„ 26
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila			„ 27
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 5
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 15
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 19
Sarawak			„ 9
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 26	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Penang	„ „	Nov. 29	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Brigadier and Mrs. Sutton, Maj. Fisher, R.E., Lieut. Chaplin, 67th Regt., Messrs. C. A. Winchester, and A. G. Crawford. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, child, and servant, Lord Grosvenor and servant, and Mr. R. G. Sillar.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th Jan. 1861.—From Southampton to Singapore: Lady and Miss McCausland, Miss Cowper. To Shanghai: Mr. F. R. Gannved. To Hong Kong: Lieuts. R. Eyre and Newby. Messrs. T. W. Barker, Eustace, Stevens. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Anderson, Messrs. J. Cock, W. Lent and E. Waller, Gen. and Mrs. Valero, Col. and Mrs. Ranico, Mr. N. Campo-y-Puigmarto, Mr. Ashton. To Singapore: Mr. H. F. Morbotter.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th Jan., 1861.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Croom, Paymaster Potter. To Shanghai: C. P. Marsden, W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Messrs. R. Zapp and A. Baner. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. G. Reddelien. From Marseilles, 28th Jan., to Hong Kong: Don Jose Castellanos, Lieut. G. Van Polanen. To Shanghai: Mr E. A. Duglere. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. Hernandez and friend.

Per Glenclune, from London to Shanghai: Mr. Pfaff. Per Robin Hood, from London 21st Dec., 1860, to Hong Kong: Messrs. William and James Wilson.

Per Pilgrim, from London, Jan. 2, to Singapore and Penang, T. Howell, Esq.,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, from Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dixson, Miss Harmer, Mr. (Chief Magistrate) T. Callaghan, Mr. (Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate) A. L. Inglis, Veterinary Surgeon Appleton, Captain Eilly, Dr. Chapman, Messrs. Platt and Smith. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Borrodaile, Messrs. J. D. Gibb, E. F. Parker, R. R. Westall, J. Jackson, and L. Josephs. For Shanghai, from Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mrs. Marshall, and Messrs. McLean, Birt, and Schut.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TIEN-TSIN, 12th November, 1860.

Since my communication to you of the 3rd inst., the chief events of importance have been the ratification of the Treaty by the vermillion pencil of the Emperor, and the arrival of Mr. Bruce at Tien-tsin. The Treaty has been published in the *Peking Gazette*, but not before an attempt was made to escape giving publicity to it. Mr. Bruce reached Tien-tsin at 11 P.M., on the evening of the 6th, and started in two hours on horseback for Peking, hoping to arrive there previous to the withdrawing of the troops, which he has managed to do, also to be presented to Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, who is at present acting as Regent. By last accounts from Peking, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were occupying Yamuns, in the Tartar city, but no one had yet been permitted to enter the Imperial city; though report said that permission was to be accorded to the plenipotentiaries, and Sir Hope Grant to do so.

The troops are returning fast, the greater portion of the French force have arrived in the course of the past week—the 67th and 23rd Company Royal Engineers came in on the 10th, and the Cavalry Brigade, with the Royals and 8th Punjaubees, arrived this morning—the two latter regiments embark at once for the fleet, and proceed direct to Hong Kong, *en route* to England and India. The remainder of the army is expected in Tien-tsin in the course of the present week. Sir Hope Grant arrived last night, and is now residing on board the *Granada*, with Lady Grant, who came from Hong Kong about fourteen days ago. As soon as the troops are all dispatched from here, that are intended for England, Sir Hope and Lady Grant proceed on a trip to Japan, where they will remain until final instructions are received from England in reference to the disposal of the troops that will be left in garrison at Tien-tsin, Taku, and Shanghai. The Loodianah Regiment is to remain at the latter place.

Colonel Neale, Secretary to Legation, and the *corps diplomatique* from Shanghai, have also arrived, and are now at Tien-tsin, waiting the return of Mr. Bruce from Peking. The Temple of Supreme Felicity, where Lord Elgin resided in 1858, has been made over to the Embassy, and there Mr. Bruce will take up his quarters for the winter. Brigadier Stavely, of the 44th Foot, will command the garrison of Tien-tsin. The two batteries of Artillery that remain here are to be Armstrong ones; the guns of Barry's and Millward's batteries being handed over to those of Desborough and Govan, in lieu of the old field guns with which they are at present equipped. The troops for England will be encamped at Kowloon, the new piece of land ceded by convention opposite to Hong Kong, until the transports are overhauled, provisioned, and refitted, that are to convey them home.

The health of the troops is by no means such as could be desired. The hospital at Tien-tsin is crowded with sick, and numbers are arriving daily from Peking. The 60th Rifles are

stated to have 18 per cent. at present sick, and the other corps have non-effectives in about the same proportion. The Royals, who were 1,000 strong in China, two years ago, return not much over 500, and of these the whole are no means effective. The following is a list of the hospital ships now lying off the Peiho. The *Mauritius*, *Melbourne*, and *Sir William Peel*, steamers; the *America*, *Fairy Allum*, *Lancashire Witch*, and *Jamsetjee Jejebhoy*, sailing vessels. The 67th Regiment marched into Tien-tsin with ophthalmia epidemic amongst the men, about thirty of whom had to be removed to the hospital immediately on their arrival. Death has been at work amongst the medical staff surgeons; Major Denny and Thomson having died within the last few days, the former at Tien-tsin, the latter at Peking. Dr. Thomson was the author of a work on New Zealand, published about a year ago, and very favourably received. Four staff surgeons, three regimental surgeons, and one assistant-surgeon also, have been invalided, —altogether, notwithstanding the recent outcry about sanitary regulations, and precautions for the health of the army, though there has been by no means a great mortality, there has, nevertheless, been a very large amount of sickness, as will be evidenced by the medical statistics, should they be published—also by the very heavy expense which has been incurred for hospital ships—fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery are stated to be the prevailing diseases. The regiments that have been most unhealthy during the campaign, are the two that came up from the Cape, namely, the 2nd and 60th. In the same way, the regiments that went from the Cape to India during the mutiny, are said to have broken down more rapidly there than any of the other corps serving in the field. Should such be actually the case, there is an apparent inconsistency in the Government, having a sanitarium at the Cape for the men whose contributions have given way in China—it would seem the preferable course to send them at once home. Whether or not, the allegation is correct that the 6th and 73rd Regiments that proceeded from the Cape to Inndia during the mutiny, were remarkable for their non-efficiency from sickness, the fact is unquestionable, as far as the 2nd and 60th are concerned in China, the latter regiment frequently having nearly a hundred men a-day unfit for duty from sickness; amd the general health of the 2nd was so unsatisfactory, on its arrival at Talien-Whan Bay, that it had to be disembarked, before it was actually determined whether any camp was to be formed there or not. My next communication will advise, in all probability, the departure of the greater portion of the army, and the Plenipotentiaries.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

OFF THE PEIHO, November 15, 1860.

We are all on the move now. The *Cambrian*, Capt. McCleverty sailed on the 11th for Hong Kong, to relieve the *Esk*, Capt. Sir Robert McClure, who goes to Singapore as senior naval officer in the Straits.

The *Sampson*, *Magicienne*, *Fury*, and *Inflexible*, are off to England as soon as various court-martials come off, of which I believe there are a large number on different officers and men of the fleet here.

The *Actæon*, *Cruiser*, and *Slaney* arrived here on the 12th, having completed their survey of the North part Gulf of Pecheli, they have had very bad weather, with violent gales of wind. The *Slaney* has lost her foremast, the *Cruiser* having drifted on top of her off Ninghi (where the great wall of China comes down to the sea), her anchors having dragged. I did not like to mention in my last letter about the reported loss of H.M.S. *Camilla*, Commander Colville, off the coast of Japan, but I fear now there can be no doubt of it as I have seen the Commander of the Indian Navy steamer *Berenice*, who was sent out to search the coast of Japan for her. It appears that the *Camilla* left Kakodadi on the 1st of September for Nagasaki, some three days sail off, and on the 25th of October she had not arrived there, or had anything been heard of her. On the 9th of September there was a violent typhoon on that coast, the Prussian frigate *Thetis* was in it, and nearly lost, and a small steam tender the *Frauenlobe*, in company with her, was totally lost, with all hands. Two Japanese men of war also went down in that storm.

We had several deaths here lately. Lieut. Butler, who commanded the *Snap* gunboat, has just died from an attack of fever. Lieut. H. C. Lee, of the *Centaur*, has just died from concussion of the brain and fever, brought on by a fall from his horse. The master of the *Sphinx* has been invalided, and also Lieuts. Bush and Wilkinson of the *Odin*, and Sinclair of the *Sampson*.

The transports are being paid off rapidly, and the troops not ordered to remain here are all proceeding South of India, England, &c.

The Admiral is going to Hong Kong, where the *Chesapeake* is to be docked. Some 6-gun boats will be left in the Peiho now, but who remains in command of navy I do not know. I fancy some of us will go to Hope Sound, at the Mian Tan Islands, for the winter, where we are to have a coal depot; it is a small, but snug, anchorage.

The marines of the fleet have also been re-embarked. An order was issued yesterday that extra pay would be given to them, the same as the Army; but none for the blue-jackets, who have been doing all the hard dirty work on shore and afloat also, working like slaves night and day, Sundays and all, to supply the army. We have taken their stores and provisions from here to Peking without any help. It is a crying shame, and enough to cause a mutiny, and all the fault of Admiral Hope, who would not speak a word for us. I never saw men work harder or better.

For my own part, I cannot see the object of keeping a force here during the winter, as we do not keep one at Peking, which I should think it was quite worth while to do, so as to establish the fact of our having been there, and to give the Tartars time to observe our strength and their own inability to cope with or resist us; besides, I think that after seeing the wonders a residence at Canton has done, we might have worked something the same at Peking; but now, we only have a fleeting idea in the minds of the people of our strength and power, and a track of ruin and desolation along our line of march.

The river is falling fast, and the gunboats in some places ground. It is doubtful if the *Ringdove*, *Beagle*, and *Reynard* will be able to get down from Tien-tsin before the spring. The weather has been bright, dry, and cold, with very strong northerly winds.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGPO, Nov. 10, 1860.

The present campaign, and the taking of the "Celestial City," reveal more fully than ever the utter powerlessness of this Government—indeed, power has not been the reliance of the Chinese Government for ages. Deceit, stratagem, and bribery, these are the chief reliance of all officials, from the Emperor down; these constitute their politics, and their jurisprudence. He is the best officer who can use these arts to the best advantage.

We had a capital illustration of this treacherous mode of government a few days since at this place. A Cantonese pirate leader became particularly obnoxious to the officials, and they, not drring to act on their own responsibility, obtained from a high official at Hangchow a document requiring him to be beheaded. But the next difficulty was, how to execute the order. They had not the courage, and they feared they had not the power, to take the culprit openly at his residence; hence, of course, stratagem must be resorted to. He was invited by a mandarin whom he supposed to be his friend, and was, indeed, a distant relative, to take supper with him. The doomed man went unsuspectingly to his evening entertainment, and in the midst of his wine, he was suddenly surprised by a band of men from the Tao-tai's office, whither he was hurried, and in the court, amid the darkness, was unceremoniously beheaded.

The Chinese are slow to believe that the capital is entered by the Allies. The mandarin runners had taken much pains to circulate reports to the effect that the foreigners had had the worst of it, and the supposed invincibility of Sang-ko-lin-sing's army and the capital gave plausibility to the report. If the Emperor now comes to terms, and the forces of the Allies soon leave the city, it will not be generally known that the capital has been taken. And it is of little consequence if it is not. The moral effect of it upon the *Imperial Government* cannot fail to be great, and produce lasting and beneficial results. The Government will have learned, for the first time, the real power of Western nations, and will, no doubt, perceive the importance of a strict regard for treaty stipulations hereafter. It will learn, also, to deal more sincerely and honourably with foreign ambassadors; and it is to be hoped that it may see the necessity of paying some regard to the law of nations, and the etiquette proper to be observed between them. The spell of his Imperial Majesty's fancied invincibility has been broken, and with it his exclusiveism must also give way.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

We have received the following price current from Nagasaki, dated 15th Nov., 1860. Our market for imports has been more active during the last fortnight, and the favourable news just received from Shanghai, will, of course, tend to a further improvement. Present quotations are for

Grey Shirtings, 6½ cy. $2 70c. to $2 80c.; 5½ cy. $2 40c. to $2 50c.; sales small. White Shirtings, small sales at $3; little enquiry. White Spots sold at $2 90c. to $3. Brocades, $2 90c. to $3 10c. Dyed Spots, $3 80c. Dyed Damasks, $6 to $6 25c.; offered. Dyed Brocades more inquired for; sales at $3 80c. and $4, offered for green, purple, and yellow. Chintz Furnitures, $2 50c. to $2 70c.; higher rates obtained in barter. Dimities Lawns and T-cloths; no inquiry whatever. Long Ells, $10 to $11. Spanish Stripes; no transactions. Craped Lastings, sales at $16. Velvets, 25c. to 27c. Camlets, BBB $27 to $28; $30 dollars offered for green, purple, and yellow. Camlets, x $23 50c. to $24; $26 offered for green, purple, and yellow. Sapanwood, hardly saleable at $3. Spelter, no inquiry; $9 nominal.

In Exports, also larger transactions have taken place, the news from Shanghai having induced Chinese here to commence purchasing for shipment to that port: this has already slightly affected prices, and a considerable rise may be looked for shortly. Prices of exports suitable for Chinese consumption are now full 50 per cent below what they were before the commencement of the late troubles in China. Bees-wax. Nearly all that is offered is much adulterated; pure is difficult to obtain at $35. Camphor, $17 to $20. Sulphur, $2. Vegetable Wax, first quality, $11 50c.; scarce. Iron, $2 80c. Isinglass, $20 to $26; holders firm, although a good supply. Tobacco. Fine young leaf, $4 80c. to $5 50c.; coarse, $3 50c. to $4 50c. Present stocks small, but large supplies expected shortly. Rape-seed. Supply moderate; $1 60c. to $1 80. Cuttle-fish, $5 to $9. Rape-seed Oil. Very scarce; $4 75c. to $5 25c. asked. Gall-nuts. Obtainable at $6 to $6 50c.; few transactions. Mushrooms. A good supply; purchases at $18 22c.

All quotations for produce are at per picul of 133 1-3rd lbs.

The Prince of Mito, the great opponent to foreign intercourse, is reported to have been murdered. The Prussian Minister expects to be several months in procuring a Treaty. The schooner *Frauenlob*, containing all the presents from Berlin, is said to be lost, also H.M.'s B. *Camilla* with all hands.

A case has been tried against an American citizen named Van Reed, for visiting the City of Yedo, which, it is alleged, is against the Treaty. After a good deal of vexatious delay the case was dismissed. It appears that the American Minister at Yedo was the principal instigator of the trial. The editor of the *China Mail* on this subject, says:—

"It may be remembered that Mr. Alcock published a circular lately, containing a letter from Mr. Howard Vyse, in which the editor of this paper was accused of having committed 'an unscrupulous violation of a national Treaty,' in having visited Yedo, the capital of Japan. This compliment—for such it really is—was followed by a gentle hope that the editor would return to Japan, and place himself under the jurisdiction of the British authorities there. We hope to have that pleasure whenever circumstances will allow, but we also hope before that period, to have the opinion of the Foreign Office on the question, whether it is consonant with British justice, that a British subject should be officially notified as having committed a misdemeanour, without any evidence having been taken on the subject, without his having any opportunity of refuting the charge, or explaining the circumstances, and without his having any knowledge even of such a charge being brought, until an equivalent to condemnation upon it met his eye in an official notification in the columns of a public newspaper. Mr. Vyse is a gentlemanly person, and, unless goaded by others, would not have made such a mistake. The Japanese—who are excellent judges of character, call him 'the baby,' and we should be sorry to attach any blame to him in this matter. Mr. Alcock is the responsible party, having published the circular; and, in the first instance, we shall leave H. M.'s Foreign Secretary to deal with him."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The rebels are again commencing to make a stir in this neighbourhood. They have re-appeared at Sunkeang, and beaten a large body of Imperialists outside that city, and also at Tsingpoo. A report, issuing from the Taotai, is to the effect that 400 boats, full of insurgents, are on their way towards Shanghai. It seems that they are again gathering round this place, and the city authorities are in a great state of alarm. The same fear prevails at Ningpo, on which the rebels are also said to be marching, and the trade at that port has almost entirely ceased.

AMOY.

The docks at this port have been completed, and can receive vessels of 300 feet length.

SWATOW.

We learn from Swatow that the prisoners were delivered up, and everything settled peaceably, on the morning of the 7th. The prisoners were five men belonging to the gunboat *Weasel*, who were captured at the village of Bochoey. On the morning of the 5th the *Highflyer* arrived off the village, having on board two Chinese officers, deputed by Governor-General Laou, and an interpreter. The holders of the five captives required as terms of their release, perfect immunity for the raid on the foreigners at Double Island, indemnity for the effects of the gunboat's bombardment, and hostages in the shape of shroffs to guarantee the fulfilment of these conditions. The interpreter (Mr. Mayers, interpreter to the Allied Commissioners) in concert with the Chinese officers, engaged in fresh negotiations with a view to renewed hostilities should such negotiations be as fruitless as before. Captain Heath, however, we understand, had ignored the cause of the bombardment of the village by the *Weasel*, as not furnishing sufficient ground for vigorous measures, so full of risk as those undertaken, and the present arrangement has terminated the matter, with the people at least, although probably not with the British officials.

HONG KONG.

The more important events at the North appear to have excluded matters of local interest.

The Commission on Hong Kong Abuses had resumed its sittings, the Chief Justice having returned to the colony after a short leave for recreation.

The administration of the Post-office has again been the subject of comment. It does not appear to give satisfaction now it is under the Colonial Government, but it is evident that some steps to improvement have been taken. Postage stamps are to be introduced, which will obviate the loss and annoyance of procuring change for dollars, &c.

Major-General Sir Robert Napier arrived here from Peking on the 27th November, and will shortly proceed to India. At Foochow there has been a bloody and desperate conflict between the the Mandarins and some Cantonese pirates. A fire, caused by the explosion of gunpowder, took place near the cross-road to Tam Achoy's, in the Kwong-yune shop, a marine store. The true cause of the explosion cannot be learned, but it has been ascertained that the master of the shop had bought some damaged gunpowder, and, it is supposed, the gunpowder had been exposed to dry, and became ignited. Owing to the fire occurring during the day, a slight fall of rain, and prompt measures—several engines being on the spot soon after the fire became known—it was soon extinguished. Nearly a dozen bodies have been dug out from the ashes, and their appearance is revolting to look at; two or three coroner's inquests have sat on the bodies as they have been found. None of the men connected with the shop are supposed to have escaped.

An ordinance has been published for the registration of newspapers, by which bonds to the extent of £250 have to be given.

The *Christian* (French), with stores to the Peiho, fell in with a fleet of piratical junks, by which she was attacked and taken. The crew were all murdered.

The wreck of the French man of war *Isere* has been sold by auction to Captain Tucker, for $5,100.

CANTON.

The *Friend af China*, in reporting the trip of the steamer *Bopecp* to Fatshan, says,—the natives at that place were not at all alarmed, and adds, that we have heard with much pleasure that the *Hooppe* had given the *Bopecp* a permit to run in the inner waters; either in the direction of Loon-kong (the silk district), or Shek-kong (sugar district), and that early next week she will make a voyage hence to Kow-koon and back, *en route*, the several trading towns of Ping-choon, San-siak-Shek-wan, by Sie-chu-san, Shetow, Sung-kong-Lucktow and Cum-chook. These are the sort of matters we want to know, and we think, with the *Friend* at Canton, we shall have our wants attended to. It's an ill-wind that blows no good luck.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The dates from this place come down to 27th Nov., *via* Singapore, through which place they will now come during the N. E. Monsoon.

An amusing incident of the superstitions of the natives

occurred lately. A sentry, while on duty, observed, as he thought, a human form, which stood motionless, and on his firing at it, appeared to rise higher, and emit volumes of fire; he then called on his comrades to fire. They did, and never was a malignant spirit so peppered before, but as they fired the Cawfre's bulk and height went on increasing; the infernal flame from a stream grew gradually into a mighty river of fire; the eyes from red hot balls, saucers, and soup plates, had become burning worlds; the woolly locks to fiery serpents changed, the horrible form gradually filled the surrounding gloom, and when the authorities and reinforcements arrived on the spot, had expanded into invisibility to those who possessed not the eyes of faith.

The *Graham*, from Glasgow *via* Singapore, arrived on the 7th, but had no piece goods; and the *Sales*, the first vessel from Liverpool, can scarcely be expected before the middle of December. The *Fortuna*, from Boston, still keeps out. She will in all probability take most of her cargo on to Hong Kong. The market being, at this season, bare of produce, any little demand causes an advance on quotations, as has been the case during the last fortnight with unclayed sugar and hemp. The *Primera de Santander*, that left Manila 27th July for England, having experienced bad weather and thrown cargo overboard, put into Zamboanga leaky, and during a severe gale on the night of the 13th September she was driven ashore and lost only a small quantity of cargo, being saved in a badly damaged state. The *Gharra*, from England for Shanghai, with coals for Government, has put in very leaky, and is being discharged for repairs.

COCHIN CHINA.

The French troops have been inactive, and, with some difficulty, hold their own. Reinforcements from China were daily expected.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

We have been favoured with an extract from a letter from Bankok, which we think will be found useful:—

About a week ago I gave my last lecture or representation, with practical experiments, on physics and chymistry, in the Royal Palace before the King himself. He speaks a little English, and made me explain to him many things that excited his curiosity, particularly on the nature of different gases and the method of making them, during which time he either held me by the hand or leaned on my shoulder. Although he is said to possess inexhaustible treasures and be enormously rich, he gave me no proof of his generosity, and presented me with only 150 ticals, or about £25, and expressed himself much gratified with the representation. The audience consisted of at least 3,000 persons, including the great officials of the court and the ministers of state, together with their numerous retinues, and not only the Royal Queen-bee, but between two and three thousand other bees of the King's beehive, of whom, however, I could not see much, as they were concealed from the public gaze behind a sort of lattice screen.

The space of ground on which the Royal Palace stands is equal to the area of a middling-sized town in Germany, and consists of more than a hundred different buildings, each of the size and extent of a palace, and every one of these is surrounded by large courts, here and there planted with trees and shrubs. In each court is a battery of cannon of different calibre, each gun being covered over by a little building or shed, looking like a huge dog-kennel, to protect it from the rain and dust. I estimate the total number of guns in the different courts of the Palace to amount to above eight hundred, which materially prevent the possibility of any outbreak or palace revolution—a truly Asiatic way of keeping order amongst a sovereign's loving subjects.

There is perhaps no country in the world in such an abject and degraded state of slavery as this kingdom of Siam. Their king is to them not a man, but a Divinity, his title being *Phra Mongkut*, or "terrestrial God." Before him, and in his presence, every other son of man not only bows, but has to crawl on the ground, or work his way on all fours; whilst it is strictly prohibited to look up to him, under the generally received fiction that the brilliancy of so much majesty would dazzle the optics so deeply as to deprive the poor earth-worms for ever of their eyesight. Even the Crown Prince is subject to this ceremonial, the only exception made being the King's brother, the so-called Second King, a sort of sleeping partner, who takes but little interest in the affairs of the State, but enjoys a princely *appanage* of one-third of the whole revenue of the kingdom. He is styled by the title of "Majesty," inhabits a magnificent palace of his own, and contents himself with having only eight hundred wives. I may add, that he is more popular amongst the Europeans here than his brother, as he possesses a greater degree of intelligence and civilisation, and speaks fluently French and English.

Now just fancy the picture of my above-mentioned representation before the eyes of royalty! All the grandees and nobles of the land crouching on the ground in the most submissive attitude, and not daring to raise their eyes for fear of being struck blind by the dazzling light of majesty, and I alone, the son of a simple Hamburg burgher, standing erect in the midst of this vast assemblage, and talking to the King in the most free and unconstrained manner, explaining to him the mysteries of Nature.

The present sovereign of Siam is a little, old, dried-up man, of about seventy years, with the mark of a former cancer or other wound on his right cheek, and innocent of all pretensions to majestic bearing or claim of being called handsome. But he has some very beautiful children, with tolerably white skins, or rather pale olive colour. Some years ago nine of his wives presented him with fifteen sons and daughters within the space of a twelvemonth. He has altogether no less than eighty-four children, though he only married when forty years old. Up to that time he had been carefully immured in a Bhuddist convent, when on the death of his father he was released from his spiritual confinement to ascend the throne of his ancestors and be proclaimed King.

During one of the Siamese festivals (which lasted a whole fortnight) I took the opportunity of joining a hunting party, got up by the British Consul, Sir Robert Schomburg and Herr Thies, the Hamburg Consul, and make an excursion into the interior of the country. We went in two large boats, each manned by thirty native rowers, placed at our disposal by the King, in consequence of which act of royal graciousness we were of course everywhere received with the most cordial hospitality. I was greatly struck with the extreme luxuriance and beauty of the vegetation, which is equal to anything I have ever seen in any other tropical country, and forms such an agreeable contrast to the neighbourhood of Bankok, which is "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

We shot a couple of elephants, three crocodiles, an eagle, a vulture—the latter measuring 14 feet from wing to wing—innumerable monkeys, and a lot of wild pigeons and other birds of the most beautiful and brilliant plumage.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

His Majesty the First King of Siam has caused it to be intimated to the Prussian Mission at present in Eastern Asia, that it will be inconvenient to him to receive the Plenipotentiary before the end of March, as during the months of January and February he will be engaged in performing two very important ceremonies connected with the Budhist religion. The first of these will consist in erecting a high pyramid, or gilt pillar, on the top of the sacred pyramidical house at the holy city of Phra Bard, and enshrining some sacred Budhist relics in two stone pagodas recently erected at that place. The holy city being situated seventy miles from Bankok, at the foot of some mountains, in thick jungle, it is necessary that a dry time of the year should be chosen for the pilgrimage thither, as his Majesty will be accompanied by his family and several of the principal officers of State, and the time occupied altogether will be about a fortnight. The second of the ceremonies which will engage his Majesty's attention, will be the welcoming and receiving the new white female elephant of Yassodhuri, which will leave her present place of abode in the end of December next, and arrive at Bankok in February. Dry weather is also essential for the safe transit of the sacred animal, as it has to traverse a mountainous and jungly road.

JAVA.

There have been no further disturbances, and nothing of interest to report from any of the settlements.

MALACCA STRAITS

SINGAPORE.

The Governor intended leaving Singapore on the 3rd Jan., for Malacca and Pinang, and he will be absent about three months.

The little steamer *Pigeon* arrived in Batavia in fifteen days from Singapore. Passengers and captain half-starved. They were obliged to stop almost daily to cut wood for fuel. There is a strong probability of the *Pigeon* being sold at Batavia, in which case she will not return to Singapore.

At a meeting of the committee at the Sailor's Home, it was resolved to close that useful, and we may add, indispensable institution, on the 1st of January, for want of sufficient aid to enable the committee to continue its existence. The amount of $90 per month is all that is at present subscribed towards its support, and only about $60 per month additional is required to carry it on.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANCHANT—On Nov. 23, Mrs. C. Anchant, of a son.

CHOPARD—At Singapore, on Nov. 17, Mrs. H. D. Chopard, of a son.

GENAEHR—At Macao, on Nov. 22, the wife of the Rev. F. Genaehr, of a son.

PERREAU—At Singapore, on Nov. 20, Mrs. George Perreau, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAUMGARTEN—NEUBRONNER—At Malacca, on the 21st Nov., W. Baumgarten, Esq., Collector of Assessment, to Mrs. Agnes, relict of the late T. A. Neubronner, Esq., of Malacca.

JACKSON—MURPHY—At Penang, on the 1st of December, at St. George's church, by the Rev. James Mackay, William Jackson, Esq., Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late P. Murphy, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, on her passage from Hakodadi to Karawanga, aged 17, Mr. Perceval Briggs, midshipman, eldest son of John Henry Briggs, Esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

BROOKE—On the 28th Oct., at Santubong, Borneo, of dysentery, Francis Basil, eldest son of J. Brooke Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, aged 3 years and 1 month.

FITZROY—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, in Sept. or Oct. last, in the Japan Seas, aged 25, Lieut. Almeric Hugh FitzRoy, son of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh FitzRoy, late of the Grenadier Guards.

LEES—On the 1st Nov., at Shanghai, Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., H.M.S. *Centaur*, eldest son of Henry Lees, Esq., Polkemmet House, Linlithgowshire, aged 27.

VON DADELSZEN—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, while on a voyage from Hakodadi to Kanagawa, Japan, in the 23rd year of his age, Conrad Donner Collins, fourth son of G. M. von Dadelszen, Esq., of Frankfort Lodge, Clevedon, Somerset.

WYNNIATT—On the 29th Nov., 1860, of dysentery, on board the steamship *Nertham*, off Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, Commander Robert James Wynniatt, R.N., of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, and son of the late Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Owing to the reported advance of the rebels on that port and Ningpo, the sales of manufactures have not been large; the following is a summary for the fortnight:—Grey shirtings, 32,000 pieces; white, 5,800 pieces; spotted shirtings, white, 5,000 pieces; coloured, 1,600 pieces; T-cloths, 7,000 pieces; brocades, 2,000 pieces; chintz, 2,500 pieces; American drills, 12,000 pieces; (stock 320,000 pieces); sheetings, 200 pieces (stock 33,000 pieces); Jeans, 3,000 pieces (stock, 40,000 pieces); longells, 700 pieces; camlets, 100 pieces Spanish stripes, 240 pieces.

CANTON.—The sales during the fortnight have not been large, which may be owing to their having been no official notification regarding the new Tariff of Duties which it was expected would come into force on the ratification of the Treaty. The followiug sales have been reported:—Grey long cloths, 18,100 pieces; white, 3,000 pieces: cotton yarn, 275 bales; brocades, 1,900 pieces; chintz, 800 pieces; American drills, 500 pieces; Jeans, 940 pieces; T-cloths, 400 pieces; long ells, 2,200 pieces: camlets, 360 pieces; lastings, 480 pieces; lead, 1,350 piculs; iron, 1,300 piculs: betelnut, 800 piculs, Sandalwood S. S. Islands, 1,350 piculs. Quicksilver, 210 flasks.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai. Black: A trifling business has been transacted during the fortnight, but as merchants show no inclination to accede, we anticipate the teamen will be compelled to yield, as the stock at Ningpo will probably be hurried on here from the fear of the rebel attack on that city. Settlements are of Hohow 1,706 chests, at 19 to 21½ taels; of Ningchow 676 chests, at 29 taels; of Hoochow 427, at 20 taels; and of Flowery Pekoes 175 chests, at 30 taels; in all 2,984 chests, in addition to which 4,550 chests of contract teas have arrived, making a total of 7,530 chests, and for the season to date 37,839 ckests, against 181,954 last year, and leaving an unsold stock of 9,600 chests against 38,000 last year. Green: Operations since the mail have been almost entirely confined to foreign import of Japan tea and Pingsueys from Ningpo. High prices are talked of by the teamen, which, combined with the expected competition for the American market, and the almost certain deficient supply, will cause a very small export to Great Britain. At Foochoo: We take the following from the circular of Messrs. Fussell and Co. The settlements for the fortnight have been—Congou, 26,600 chests, at 12 to 27½ taels ship off.; Souchong, 1,520 chests, at 26½ to 30½ taels ship off.; Flowery Pekoe, 316 chests, at 26½ to 32½ taels ship off.; Oolong, 5,600 packages, at 15½ to 25 taels ship off., Scented Tea, 560 boxes, at 21½ taels ship off. The above settlements of Congou have been made at the following quotations:—Dust to common kinds, 12 to 17 taels ship off.; Good Common to good Flavory kinds, 18 to 27½ taels ship off; Ho-How kinds, 19 to 22½ taels ship off.; Ningchow descriptions, 24 to 26½ taels ship off. At Canton the settlements of the fortnight are reported as under. Congou: 13 chops Oonams and Oopacks, at 24 to 30 taels; 500 half-chests Tayshans, at 18 to 30 taels. Scented Teas: 5,000 boxes Orange Pekoe, at 20 to 30 taels, and 6,500 ditto. Caper, at 14½ to 22 taels. New Country Greens: 32 chests fine Hyson, at 54 taels; 9 chests cargo ditto, at 30 taels, and 20 chests Hyson Skin, at 20½ taels; 6,000 ten catty boxes gunpowder, and 400 half-chests imperial, at 14½ to 19 taels. At Amoy rates are down at $2, but business is active.

RAW SILKS.—At Shanghai we have had but little less anxiety shown in purchases than was alluded to in our last report, the settlements of the fortnight amounting to 5,000 bales, resulting in an advance in prices of 5 to 10 taels per pecul on all description of Tsatlees. Arrivals from the interior have been on a par with the sales, leaving us with an undiminished stock of 8 to 9,000 bales. It is reported that owing to the high value of Carolus Dollars at this port, even present rates show but little margin on the prices paid in the producing districts. Good silks still continue scarce, but of other qualities there is an abundant supply. Total settlements to date are estimated at 51,000 bales. Quotations: Tsatlees, No. 3, 395 to 405 per picul; 4, 360 to 370; 5, 330 to 350. Taysaams, No. 1, 345 to 350; 2, 325 to 330; 3, 295 to 310; 4, 250 to 290. At Canton, the settlements of the fortnight are rather larger than usual, being reported 300 piculs Loonkong and Gowkong (probably for India) and 150 piculs re-reeled Cumchook for the United States. Prices are $5 to $10 higher and the stock is small.

BATAVIA IMPORTS.—The Joachim, Christian Rolston, and Amelia, have arrived from England. Notwithstanding the dullness of the season, there have been considerable sales made of piece goods, and many articles continue in brisk demand. though not at prices that leave much margin.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	3,911,664	15,854,700	16,226,738	36,243,102	37,220
Comparative period last season	10,880,769	8,831,586	10,768,230	30,480,585	27,0
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	12,968,399	Piculs. 854
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	11,591,076	1152
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	1,112,500	Bales. 3,114
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	973,110	1,963
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Oct. 32, 1860	...	...	...	Packages. 11,095	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,443	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	Total lbs. 5,631,540	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	5,691,551	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,999,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,453	64,163

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d.	6s. 5½d. to 6s. 6½d.
Ditto	3 ditto	..	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 10	4 10
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 8½	4 8½ to 4 8¾
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 10½	4 10¾
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 0½	4 0½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 110½ to 111, and at Hong Kong 7½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74·0 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Ocean Mail, from Shanghai, Nov. 7, to London. Tea, 364,645 lbs.; silk, 2,841 bales; canes, 50 mil; galls, 56 piculs; rags, 232; silk goods, 23 cases; sundries, 41 packages; fur cloths, 1,600 pieces.

Per Imperatriz, from Shanghai, Nov. 14, to London. Tea, 140,074 lbs.; silk, 1,363 bales.

Per Mirage, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 13, to London, Tea, 933,400 bs,

Per William Mitchell, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 13, to London. Tea, 795,000 lbs.

Per Anglo-Saxon, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 14, to London. Tea, 881,000 lbs.

Per Competitor, from Foo.chow-foo, Nov. 16, to New York. Tea, 706,710 lbs.

Per Canton, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 3, to Melbourne. Tea, 276,400 lbs.

Per Sunbeam, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 14, to Melbourne. Tea, 529,500 lbs.

Per Antagonist, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 12, to Sydney. Tea, 291,400 lbs.

Per Maury, from Amoy, Nov. 14, to New York. Tea, 464,348 lbs.; fire crackers, 1,500 boxes.

Per Ocean Pearl, from Hong Kong, ... 9, to San Francisco. Tea, 3,848 packages; rice, 11,150 piculs; sugar, 262; oil, 750; matting, 100 rolls; opium, 24,500 taels; fire crackers, 117 boxes; China goods, 4,674 packages; peas, 6,850 lbs.

Per Northam (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Nov. 15. to London. Silk, 1,686 bales. To the Continent, 371.

Per Ashmore, from Hong Kong, Nov. 2, to Melbourne. Tea, 30,000lbs.; oil, 2,000 piculs; China goods, 7,647 packages; prepared opium, 13,200 taels.

Per Rosette, from Hong Kong, Nov. 20, to Melbourne. Tea, 100,000 lbs.; sugar, 200 piculs; oil, 1,500; tiles, 4,450; opium, 61,800 taels.

Per Cleveland, from Canton, Nov. 13, to London. Tea, 635,700 lbs.; canes, 14 mil.; silk goods, 23 cases; sundries, 41 packages.

Per Herculean, from Canton, Nov. 14, to London, Tea, 623,600 lbs.

Per Milbrook, from Canton, Nov. 15, to London. Tea, 415,150 lbs.

Per Capiolani, from Canton, Nov. 17, to London. Tea, 640,900 lbs.; silk waste, 29 piculs; chinaware, 20 cases; woodware, 40.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Recorder, Oct. 15, to Cork. Sugar, 11,700 piculs; sapanwood, 500.

Per Arizona, Oct. 15, to Cork. Sugar, 10,000 piculs; hemp, 1,500; sapanwood, 500.

Per Rosina, Oct. 20, to Cork. Sugar, 8,000 piculs; coffee, 1,546; cigars, 54 mil.

Per Meliora, Oct. 27, to Cork. Sugar, 5,500 piculs; sapanwood, 183.

Per Maria Louisa, Oct. 31, to Hamburg. Sugar, 4,000 piculs; hemp, 260; sapanwood, 300; cigars, 5,073 mil.

Per Starr King, Oct. 26, to New York. Hemp, 8,636; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 200: M.OP. shells, 120.

Per Magi, Nov. 3, to New York. Hemp, 6,900 piculs; sugar, 3,300; sapanwood, 319; cigars, 30 mil.

Per Luisita, Oct. 20, to Cadiz. Sugar, 2 400 piculs; tobacco, in leaf, 14,500 qqls.

Per Peru, Oct. 9, to Melbourne. Sugar, 9,708 piculs; cordage, 2,160; cigars, 1,000 mil.

Per Neptune, Oct. 13, to Sydney. Sugar, 7,600 piculs; coffee, 322; cordage, 296; cigars, 1,036 mil.

Per R. Busteed, Nov. 4, to San Francisco. Sugar, 10,500 piculs; hemp, 2,000; coffee, 1,600.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Beucleuch, Oct. 27 to London: tin, 2,778 piculs; black pepper, 2,106; white, 306; cutch, 470; tapioca, 365; India rubber, 296; buffalo hides, 333; rattans, 295; nutmegs, 251; mace, 56; rum, 15,425 gallons.

Per Malvern, Nov. 14 to London: sugar, 6,615 piculs; tin, 1,140; black pepper, 1,675; white, 61; India rubber, 101; buffalo hides, 300; rattans, 311; nutmegs, 223; mace, 62: cloves, 2; coffee, 5; essential oil and mace paste, 11 cases: wearing apparel, &c., 8.

Per Julia, Nov. 15 to London: rice, 3,961 piculs; sugar, 1,063; tin, 423; black pepper, 149; rattans, 278; nutmegs, 103; mace, 17; preserves, 1 case.

Per Raphael, Oct. 30 for Marseilles, *via* Bombay: tin, 1,457 piculs; white pepper, 104; buffalo horns, 60; rattans, 209; gambier, 1,693; gum benjamin, 71.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Eliza Thornton, Nov. 12, to London.—Pearl sago, 2,462 piculs; gambier, 3,987; sapanwood, 376.

Per J. N. Cushing, Nov. 17, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 3,603 piculs; pearl sago, 1,150; sago flour, 9,039; coffee, 634; white pepper, 227; black, 79; buffalo hides, 792; cow hides, 35; rattans, 784: sapanwood, 334; japanware, 10 cases, private effects, 1; merchandise, 1 case and 1 cask.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Nov. 21: Spiridion. From Newcastle: 16, Rapid. From New York: 17, Western Continent.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Nov. 24, Spartan. From Cardiff: 19, Cornelius W. Edward, Maria Elisa. From Hamburg: 23, Marco Polo. From New York: 19, Samuel Russell.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Nov. 23, Delhi. From Hamburg: 28, Washington. From Newcastle: 22, Sir Robert Jackson.

SAILED.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London, Nov. 13, Mirage, William Mitchell; 14, Anglo-Saxon. For New York, 16, Competitor.

From AMOY.—For New York, Nov. 14, Maury.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, Nov. 15, Milbrook; 13, Cleveland; 14, Herculean; 19, Capiolani. For Falmouth, 10, Gustav and Earnest. For Cowes, 14, Hermann.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 23, Imperatriz (st.); 26, Asia. For Hamburg, 23, Loopuyt; 29, Maria Louisa. For Cork, 26, Princess Somawaty. For New York, 23, Lucky Star; 30, Ceylon.

From PENANG.—For London, Nov. 14, Malvern; 15, Julia.

LOADING.

At KANAGAWA.—For London: Pursuit, Ocean Gem.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Aerolite, Snow Squall, Tung Yu, Solent. For New York: Florence, Swordfish.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Lauderdale. For Melbourne: Dennis Hill.

At AMOY.—For New York: Kathay.

At HONG KONG, MACAO and CANTON.—For London: Harkaway, Henry Miller, Heroes of Alma, Ranee, Gabalva, Minerva, Neville. For Liverpool: Valdivia. For Havre: Maria Elisa. For Europe: Balder. For Hamburgh: Cecilie. For New York: Conqueror, Haze, M. Whitridge, Swallow, Wizard. For Havana. Francis I., F. P. Sage, H. G. Sussana, May Queen, A. Thorndyke, Greyhound, R. del Oceano. For Sydney and Melbourne, Jupiter, Pons Alu. For San Francisco: Jacob Bell, Moonlight, Torrent.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Graham. For Boston: Albers. For New York: Eagle, Charmer, Templar. For Melbourne: Mountain Wave, Neptune. For San Francisco: B. Howard.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Beatrice, Patriotess, Xephias. For Liverpool: Aden, Elizabeth. For Falmouth: Augusta Hillman. For Boston: Humboldt.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, tea, £3; silk, £5. To New York, tea, $12; silk, $20. The advance in the price of bean cake has caused a check on the demand for tonnage to Swatow, and there is not much doing.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £3. 10s., at which rate several vessels are loading.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £2. 15s. to £3. To New York, $10. The amount of disengaged tonnage is unusually small, as also the vessels expected. From these facts and the north-east monsoon, which will check vessels coming to these ports, the prospects of the shipping interest at present is good. The following charters are reported: Minerva, from Canton to London, at £2. 15s. The Cecilie, to Hamburg, at £3. The Comet, to New York, at $10. The Knight, from Manila to Great Britain, £3. Continent, £3. 5s. Several vessels are reported to Bankok and back, at 45c. to 50c. per picul. The Claramont, with emigrants, at £9 per head, for Demerara. The H.G. Susanna, at $65, for Havana. The Giovanni, at $66 for Callao.

At BATAVIA.—To United Kingdom, £3. 17s. 6d. Tonnage is more plentiful, and rates are well maintained. The Crouch Brothers, Exact, and Mary, load at the above rate. Several ships have been laid on for Holland, at £3. 17s. 6d. The Wilhelmina and Elise takes a cargo of sugar to the Gulf of Persia, and brings a return cargo for $17,000 in full.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s. The engagements for the past fortnight have been mostly from the rice ports for Europe, and a good demand still continues. There are few ships disengaged, those arriving in ballast being under charter from China, either to India or the rice ports. The charters reported are—The Delhi, to London, at £3. 2s. 6d. Richard Cobden, to Liverpool, at £3. 3s. China, for the Continent, at £3. 2s 6d.

At MANILA.—To London. Sugar, £2. 10s.; hemp, £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 15s. To New York: sugar, $8; hemp, $8. A decline was soon expected in these rates, as produce was becoming scarce.

FRENCH CONSULS IN CHINA.

We understand from an occasional correspondent in China, that Mr. Vaucher, a Swiss appointed Vice-Consul of France in Hong Kong, has been dismissed from his authority, in consequence of having compromised himself in a personal encounter in the streets of Macao.

If the present French Minister has not been fortunate in the selection of such a representative, we have reason to suppose that the consuls generally have been better chosen by the French Government.

The following is a testimonial of gratitude addressed by the British, American, and other foreign residents in Shanghai, to Mr. C. de Montigny, Consul-General of France in China, on his departure from Shanghai to take the management of the general Consulate in Canton, which place he was unfortunately compelled to leave on account of his health, shortly after his arrival. He is now in France recovering his health, and we hope soon to see him back again in China. The following is a copy of the address:—

Shanghai, June 28, 1859.

Sir,—As the time of your departure from among us has now arrived, we, the undersigned resident at this port, wish to convey to you our acknowledgment of your past services, and our best wishes for your future career. During the long period for which you have borne the office of Consul, and latterly of Consul-General of France, at Shanghai, we have witnessed, and can bear testimony to your untiring efforts and zeal in promoting the interests of all, whether those of your countrymen or of foreigners generally, and in removing the difficulties and impediments which must necessarily arise in opening a Chinese port to foreign intercourse. With every good wish for your future prosperity and success—We are, &c. Signed: Dent and Co.—Russell and Co.—Lindsay and Co.—Augustine, Heard and Co.—Oriental Bank Corporation, pp. W. Lamond, Sub-Manager—Turner and Co.—Smith, Kennedy. and Co.—Harkort and Co.—Fletcher and Co.—Wetmore, Williams and Co.—George Barnet and Co.—Bower, Hanbury and Co.—Gibb Livingston and Co.—W. R. Adamson and Co.—Blenkin, Rawson, and Co.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., pp. Richard Newby, Manager—Thomas Platt and Co.—Gilman and Co.—Birly, Worthington, and Co.—H. Howe Wiggins, Agent Commercial Bank of India—Ullett and Co.—Thorne, Brothers, and Co.—Oppert and Co.—Wm. Pustau and Co.—David Sassoon, Sons, and Co.—A. M. Gubbay—Holliday, Wise and Co., pp. James Whitlow, Alladinbhoy—Habibbhoy—G. Altana—V. P. Jordan—P. Loureiro—Siemssen and Co.. pp. R. Heinsen—James Macdonald and Co., pp. Alex. Cushing—Isaac M. Bull and Co.—Ch. Sp. Compton—Robt. D. Major—J. Mackellar, Manager Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China—P. F. Cama and Co.—P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.—J. B. Metta and Co.—Cowasee, Pallanjee and Co., pp. P. Rustomjee—D. Poonjahboy, Ammeeroodeen, Jafferbhoy and Co.—Kessowjee Sewjee and Co.—Ebrahim Soomar—Habibbhoy, Ebrahim, Sons and Co.

THE CANTON PRIZE MONEY.—A notice has been issued from the Admiralty that the officers and men of her Majesty's late ship *Raleigh*, who were not draughted into other ships on the China station, but were sent to England or otherwise disposed of, and who appear to have been three months on that station to the eastward of Singapore, will be allowed to participate in the grant now in course of distribution.

RUSSIAN CONVENTION WITH CHINA.—The *Nord* publishes the following telegram:—St. Petersburg, January 9. General Ignatieff and Prince Kung signed and ratified at Peking, on the 2nd of November, an additional convention of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. This convention confirms the demarcation agreed upon as regards the right of traffic along the Amoor and the Oussouri. Trade is free across the new frontier. Russian traders may go to Peking. Russian consuls and factories will be established at Kashgar and Ourga. There will be a monthly mail between Kiahkta and Peking.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1861.

The documents relative to China by the French official organ are given, as was expected, in all the Paris journals, but in most cases without comment. The *Pays*, however, has the following reflections on the subject :—

The despatch of Baron Gros to the Minister of Foreign Affairs will have been read with curiosity, full of interest and sympathy. Whatever concerns the external power of France and the prestige of our arms never finds the public cold or indifferent. The French army is the most striking expression of the national genius. We may admit some inferiority in other respects, but in the battle-field our glory gains to-day over all. As Baron Gros justly says, our success in China is complete, and surpasses all the hopes that were formed. The populations of those distant countries must have been greatly moved by the spectacle presented to them—the representative of the Emperor of the French entering the immense city of Peking with 2,000 of our soldiers for a *cortege*; the flags of our army and navy floating victoriously before the palanquin of the ambassador, which was borne by coolies decked with tricoloured insignia; the treaty of Tien-tsin and the seals of the embassy carried at the head of the procession by four non-commissioned officers of different corps; then a section of our artillery, and the streets along which the *cortege* passed lined by our soldiers—such was the spectacle presented at 6,000 leagues from France, in the midst of astonished mandarins, and of crowds who are complete strangers to our manners and habits, and it excites the imagination as much as it calls forth patriotic sentiments. Our history will inscribe with pride these brilliant events.

The *Moniteur*, in its summary of political news, says :—

It has been remarked that at the time at which the Holy Father delivered his allocution before the Sacred College, the recent event accomplished in China, which must have given sweet consolation to the Chief of the Church, were not known at Rome. In learning these great results of the victories of the French, namely—the bishop nominated by the Holy See replaced in possession of his flock, and the old church of Peking restored to divine worship—the heart of the Holy Father must have felt delight at the thought that the Roman Catholic faith has in the soldiers of France such intrepid defenders even in the most distant parts of Asia.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* has the following :—

General approbation has been expressed here at the refusal of General Montauban to take part in the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China, because that refusal is ascribed to the desire of the general not to assume the responsibility of the seemingly barbarous character of such a measure. It is, however, right to observe that of all the means employed by the Allies to constrain the Chinese Government to accede to their requirements, the act in question, which cost the life of no one, was the most efficacious. It appears, besides, from the English documents published, that the French authorities only refused their co-operation in the act, because they feared that, instead of hastening the re-establishment of peace, it would have a contrary effect, by causing the Tartars to adopt desperate resolutions. Events have proved that on this occasion Lord Elgin, whose humane sentiments are well known in England, judged the situation more correctly; perhaps if at the beginning the plenipotentiaries had acted with the same energy and severity, and had refused to enter into any nagotiations until they were beneath the walls of Peking, the war would have ended much sooner.

Among the promotions in the Legion of Honour are two Grand Crosses, Generals Rohault de Fleury and General Montauban, and one Grand Officer, General Fulgue d'Oraison. M. Michel Chevalier, Grand Officer, and M. Escayrac Delauture, Commander. The Emperor has also conferred upon General Ignatieff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia in China, the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, as an acknowledgment of the willing assistance he never ceased to give to the French Commissioner Extraordinary during the negotiation of the Treaty which has just been signed at Peking.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7, 1861.

The great event of the day is the final acceptance on the part of the King of the resignation of Mynheer Rochussen, hitherto Colonial Minister. About a fortnight ago the Second Chamber, in the discussion of the Budget, after having previously passed without a single dissentient voice the first ten items, threw overboard altogether the eleventh—the Colonial Budget—by a decided majority of 41 to 28 votes, in a very full house, there being only three members absent. In the course of the debate Mr. Rochussen made a long and very brilliant speech on the advantages to be derived from the introduction of free labour in Netherlands India, and in defence of the colonial policy followed by the present Cabinet, but to no purpose, and after the division he tendered his resignation. The King repeatedly begged him to retract it, but finding him resolved to retire, he has, at length, just consented to accept his resignation, and appointed Mr. Lotsy, the Naval Minister, to undertake, provisionally, the current business of the Colonial department till arrangements are made for the definitive filling up of the vacant post. It is not yet known who is to be the new Colonial Minister. Many persons have been named by the industrious quidnuncs. Amongst others, it is rumoured that the appointment has been offered to the ex-Minister, Mr. G. L. Baud, who, however, is said to hesitate, or, at all events, to propose conditions.

The King has appointed a commission for drawing up a new code of criminal law for Netherlands India. The object sought to be gained is the alteration of the Code Napoleon, now in force in that country, and to bring it more in accordance with the ideas of the natives and their ancient laws, and adapt it to their present requirements. The members of the new Commission are Mr. Junius van Hamert, Mr. Attorney-General François, and Professor Keyser, of the University of Leyden, whilst Mr. A. de Pinto, the barrister, will undertake the functions of Secretary to the Commission.

Offers have been made to the Dutch Government by Messrs. Glass, Elliott and Co., of East Greenwich, after laying the Rangoon and Singapore telegraph cable, to employ their staff of engineers in raising and repairing the Singapore and Batavia telegraph, which appears to be helplessly broken. It is not known what reply the Government has returned to this offer.

The King has granted a charter to Messrs. H. Hope Loudon, P. J. Landry, W. R. Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken, and Steengracht van Osterland, all residing at the Hague; Mr. J. van Vollenhoven, of Rotterdam, E. A. Berkmans de Weert, and G. L. J. van Hucht, of Harlem, for the formation of a joint-stock company, with limited liability, and head-quarters at the Hague, for working the mines of tin, and other metals, in the Island of Billiton, under the style and title of the "Billiton Company."

A petition has been received at the Colonial Office from the Dutch residents in Japan, complaining of the insecurity of their lives and property in that country, and of their being the continual victims of the oppression and chicanery of native officials. They state that the Netherlands Consuls and Vice-Consuls residing in the ports of Japan opened to foreign trade act as if they were there more by sufferance than by right of treaty, and enjoy neither the respect and confidence of the natives, nor authority to protect their own countrymen. They, therefore, respectfully call the attention of Government to this very unsatisfactory state of things, and hope to see their position ameliorated.

By virtue of a Royal Decree, H.M.'s screw steamer *de Berkel*, now lying at Helvoetsluys, is ordered to be commissioned immediately for service in Netherlands India. The command of this vessel is given to Lieutenant of the First Class, P. van der Velde-Erdbrink.

In pursuance of another Royal Decree of the 20th of December last, No. 66, the fourth-class steamer *de Vecht* is ordered to be put in commission on the 16th of January, and to proceed from Helvoetsluys to the East India station. Lieut. H. A. Modderman is appointed to the command.

The number of vessels that arrived at this port during the past year amounted to 1,980, whilst 1,949 sailed. Among the former 354 were from British ports, 198 from Java, and 9 from Sumatra. Amongst the departures were 94 vessels for Java, 6 for Sumatra, 8 to Singapore, 1 to Kanagawa, and 5 to the Cape and China.

Mr. J. Loudon, one of the chief officers of the Civil Service in Netherlands India, now in this country on leave of absence, has been decorated by the King with the Insignia of the Royal Order of the Netherlands' Lion.

Accounts have been received by Government of the safe arrival of H.M.'s steam corvette *Harlemmermeer*, Lieut. Commander de Koning, on the 25th of November, at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. She continued her voyage to India on the 28th of the same month. All well on board.

In Holland ladies are considered as perfectly capable of conducting intricate and responsible mercantile operations. Many of the banking houses and commercial firms in this city are carried on by the widows of their original founders. By Royal Decree of the 15th ultimo, No. 59, just published in the official *Staats-Courant*, Mrs. Jane Wollenhoven, Directress of the Association for Marine Assurances in this city, has been granted

an extension of her former concession, for ten consecutive years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1861.

Mr. Th. Kroes is appointed Vice-Consul at Shanghai for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Official accounts received here by the last overland mail state that the revenue of the Custom-house department in Java and Madura, during the month of August last, amounted to 1,103,316 florins, and for the first eight months of the year to 6,687,505 fl., showing an increase of 923,467 fl. against the corresponding period of the previous year, and of 1,359,597 fl. as compared with 1858.

At the adjudication of the contract for the delivery of 3,200 tons of iron rails for the Dutch and Rhenish Railway, offers were sent in by sixteen different contractors, ten of which were from British companies and private firms, three Belgian, two French, and only one Dutch.

From Harderwyk we learn that the number of recruits at that depôt for service in the East Indies amounts to 400 men, exclusive of 315 Swiss and Germans enlisted under the former regulations, and now doing duty with the field and service companies of the 2nd and 7th Regiments of the line at the Helder and Flushing, as reported in my former letters. In consequence of the great suspicion excited in the minds of the Dutch as to the fidelity of foreign recruits, the latter will remain with the regiments into which they were drafted, and be employed on home service, whilst the vacancies in the regiments in India will be filled up by recruits enlisted in Holland.

The number of students now matriculated at the Dutch Universities is as follows:—Leyden, 608; Utrecht, 459; Groningen, 241; and Delft (Royal Academy), 254: total, 1,562.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per *Johanna*, Capt. Piccardt, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Mr. B. H. Egberts.

Per *Princess Amelia*, Capt. van Ryn, at Amsterdam, from Samarang: Col. du Cloux, Mr. and Mrs. Anemet, Col. Sloos, Miss Lammerding-Berlage, five invalided soldiers.

Per *Kinderdyk*, Capt. Zwanenburg, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Messrs. J. and G. Louten Slager.

Per *Philip van Marnix*, Capt. Duinker, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mrs. and Miss Crone.

Per *Nicot*, Capt. Amess, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. J. W. Buchner.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Jason*, Capt. Lammerts, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kniphorst, Mr. and Mrs. Vogelenzang, Mrs. M. Meertens, Misses M. Peynenburg, M. Janssen, A. Evers, A. Refelt, M. Steens, M. Niberding, A. de Fisenne, A. Teeuwissen, J. van Cutsem, C. van Gemert, J. P. Berden, and J. Borber; Messrs. A. van der Does de Bye, Praeger, Coblin, de Villeneuve, van Delden, P. Janssen, A. de Gries, A. Vis, J. van den Bandt; one Javanese servant.

Per *Robertus Hendrikus*, Capt. Mulber, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. W. Maschhaupt.

Per *Cheribon*, Capt. Coers, from Rotterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. and Mr. H. T. Tweehuys, Mr. and Mrs. Borger and three daughters.

Per *Celebes*, Capt. Reuvekamp-Gill-, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. de Vries and Eschauzier.

Per *Sourabaya Packet*, Capt. Olivier, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. Verbeck and Dekker.

Per *Van Galen*, Capt. Brandligt, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. C. van Cattenburg, Mrs. J. M. van Erp, Taalman Kip, Mrs. E. N. van Dorp, and four children.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.

According to an official statement published in the last number of the *Naval Journal*, there are at present nineteen Russian ships-of-war, with 380 guns, 247 officers, 4,365 sailors and marines, and with engines of 5,150-horse power, now stationed in the Pacific, from China to the mouth of the Amoor. They are as follows:—On the east coast of Siberia the corvettes *Boyarin*, *Voyvoda*, and *Griden*, the clippers *Dschigit*, *Opritschnik*, and *Strelok*; in the Sea of Japan the frigate *Swietlana*, the corvette *Posnadik*, and the clippers *Najesdnik* and *Rusboinik*; on the voyage to the Amoor *via* England, the frigate *Oleg*, the corvette *Kalewala*, and the clipper *Abreg*, and six gunboats in China, Japan, and the mouth of the Amoor.

The commission of scientific officers charged with the examination of the auriferous deposits discovered in the Amoor country terminated its exploring labours on the 15th of August last, having ascertained two localities, one of which promises important results. It is situated near the river Modolakane, which falls into the Modolane, and this latter into the Oldoy, one of the tributaries of the Amoor. According to the assays made, the quantity of pure gold contained in every hundred poods of sand is one zolotnik, and the grains are of middling size. The spot is at the foot of Mount Solkodone, which rises precipitately at the southern end of the high range of broken rocks between Stanovoy-Krebete and the Amoor. It is considered by the geologists of the expedition as highly probable that the gold deposits belonged originally to that locality, and are washed down to the valley by the rains with the other detritus of those mountains. The commission, however, did not explore that district, their official instructions requiring them to confine their investigations to the more immediate neighbourhood in the first instance. As gold seeking will be thrown open to the public after next year, the above-mentioned locality is likely to become the future resort of many private gold-hunters.

Information has been received here that a French scientific expedition is being organised at Paris, and will very shortly leave Europe for the purpose of making further explorations in Eastern Siberia and the Amoor country. The expedition is placed under the care of Dr. G. Meynier, and the well known ethnographer Louis d'Eichthal, and has been furnished with voluminous scientific instructions from the Academy of Arts at Paris. The needful inquiries have been made here through the French Embassy, whether the Russian Government will afford them the necessary protection and support, which, it is needless to add, have been most willingly acceded to by the Imperial Government, which is ever ready to conduce to the advancement of science and promotion of general knowledge.

The last accounts received here from the Amoor state that the *Zeya*, one of the four river steamers built at the establishment of Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, at Hamburg, has been put together and launched, her first trip up the Amoor having proved a perfect success. Besides a crew of fourteen men, she took forty-five travelling passengers, 1,200 lbs. of luggage, and 720 lb. of postal goods. The second of these boats, the *Onon*, was also completed, and had made a successful trial trip up the Ussouri, one of the tributaries of the Amoor, with a gunboat in tow, and troops for the customary relief of the garrisons of the military posts on Lake Chauka on board.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has established a consulate at Swatow, and given the appointment to Mr. L. P. Hirschfeld, a merchant of that place, and son of the highly respectable head of the eminent firm of Messrs. H. Hirschfeld and Co., at Altona. This selection has created some astonishment at Copenhagen, as it is well known that he served in the Schleswig-Holstein army in 1849 and 1850, and fought at the head of his company in several actions with the Royal Danish troops.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, December 25, 1860.

Our money market and stock securities have seriously fluctuated since our last advices. The unsettled political condition of the country, in spite of spasmodic reactions, continues to be felt with greater or less severity in all branches of our commercial and financial affairs. The recent arrivals of gold from England, with accounts of more to come forward, have had, however, quite a favourable effect on our securities, and have stayed the downward tendency.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

I have to report continued dulness, and in the absence of sales of importance of all kinds of East India goods, prices are nominal, while some descriptions have only been forced off at concessions on former rates.

I have no exports of any kind to report to China since my last letter; and, indeed, but little to India or to Australia. The clearances also have been comparatively few. The transactions in teas have been light, and quotations for the most part nominal. While the war continues in China shippers do not appear desirous of sending goods to that market. Not a bale of domestic goods was shipped last week for China. There is some inquiry for a vessel or two to load for Hong Kong; but in the absence of shipments of moment, rates of freight are nominal.

TEA has been quite neglected since my last letter, and sales confined to jobbing lots to the trade, at prices which have not varied materially from last quotations.

INDIGO.—This article has not escaped the general dulness, and we have only to notice sales of 18 cases of Manila at 45c. to 80c., 6 months, and 4 chests of Madras at 80c., 6 months.

DRUGS.—The market has been inactive for nearly all descriptions. Among sales making have been 25 cases East India Castor Oil, and 10 baskets No. 1, at $1 07½c., and 20 baskets Annato, at 20c. to 25c. Refined Camphor is held at 40c., 6 months.

GINSENG.—A sale of 2,000 lbs. of Southern have been made for shipment to China, at 50c., 6 months.

INDIA RUBBER is without sales, and quotations nominal.

HEMP.—There is nothing doing, and quotations are nominal.

TIN.—There is dothing doing in pigs, and we have no change to notice.

COFFEE.—The market has been quiet for the past fortnight, and sales limited. Among the light sales have been 350 mats Java at 16 to 16½c.,

4 months. Other sales have embraced small lots. Rio at irregular prices. The failure of a large house in Baltimore, of Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co., heavy holders of coffee, sugars and Indian goods, has had a depressing influence on coffee. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

SUGARS have been dull and inactive, and heavy losses sustained by holders. To relieve the market large shipments have been made to Europe in bond. The failure of a large importing and refining house, Messrs. Plume & Lamont, for $500,000 or $600,000, tended to check operations in the trade, and to depress prices. We have not a sale of Manila or East Indian sugars to report.

SPICES.—Sales have been confined to small lots, Pepper mostly. At private, 50 bags Pimento sold at old rates. In other descriptions of East Indian goods there has been but little or nothing doing. We refer to Nankin, Pongee Silks, Hides, Rattans, Sugar, &c.

ARRIVALS.—Dolphin, Hoyt, at Boston, Dec. 11, from Penang; St. Louis, Jacobs, at New York, Dec. 15, from Singapore; Edgar P. Stringer, Winsor, at New York, Dec. 13, from Manila; C. Hall and Argonaut, at New York, from Foo-Chow, Dec. 20; Contest, from Canton, Dec. 22; at Boston, Dec. 22, Starlight.

DEPARTURES.—Str. Fire Dart, Johnson, from New York, Dec. 6, for Hong Kong; Rocket, Saunders, from Boston, Dec. 17, for East Indies and China.

LOADING.—At NEW YORK, for Hong Kong: Daylight, Sanger; Benefactor, Corning. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Zenas Coffin, Riddell. For Shanghai: Union, Wiley.

THE PEACE IN CHINA.

THE EARL OF ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 25th, 1860.

My Lord,—Prince Kung's communication to me, of which the translation was forwarded in my despatch to your lordship of the 10th instant, and of which I furnish a duplicate translation herewith, was by no means a satisfactory document. Although we were receiving, day by day, fresh evidence of the barbarous treatment which our fellow-countrymen, who had been illegally arrested, had experienced at the hands of the Chinese authorities, and although I had constantly stated in my letters to him that I could not entertain proposals for the establishment of peace until they should have been restored, he makes in it no allusion to them at all; on the contrary, he refers somewhat flippantly to peace as already existing, complains of the advance of the army to the Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, and endeavours to make conditions respecting the cession of the gate of the city, with the manifest intention of giving to that act the appearance of an arrangement entered into for mutual convenience, rather than of an absolute surrender. To have accepted such a communication as satisfactory, and as the basis on which an agreement for the final settlement of our differences with China might be built, would have been, in my judgment, to compromise the most important objects for which this costly expedition was undertaken. The people of China would have been ere long informed that we had been baffled by the defences of Peking. In the more secret councils of the Imperial Court it would have been argued that the arrest of the prisoners had been a successful measure, as it had, in some degree at least, paralysed our movements, and gratified the resentment of the Emperor, without entailing any specific penalty. Low as is the standard of morals which now obtains in China on such points, we should, in my opinion, have still further lowered it if we had not treated the act in question as a high crime calling for severe retribution.

Such being the convictions at which I had arrived after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and of the obligations which those circumstances imposed upon me, I had to determine how I could best give effect to them, but here I found myself beset with difficulties of no common magnitude.

Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, as your lordship will perceive from my correspondence with him, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, held the opinion that his army must commence its march towards Tien-tsin on or before the 1st of November; and, further, that any attack on Peking, or on the public buildings contained therein, unless preceded by some fresh provocation on the part of the Chinese, would be inconsistent with the conditions on which he had accepted the surrender of the Anting gate of the city. Baron Gros was, on the other hand, most desirous that we should take no step which might prevent us from obtaining the signature of the Convention and the ratification of the treaties of 1858. On this point I entirely agreed with his excellency; but I confess that I attached more importance to the impression which we might leave behind us on our departure from this place than to any formal stipulations by which the Chinese authorities would bind themselves. It was necessary, therefore, to discover some act of retribution and punishment sufficiently severe to produce the required effect, and yet capable of such rapid execution that it would be possible after it had been accomplished to complete, before the 1st of November, the treaties of peace, and such further measures as might be immediately necessary to put them into operation. This had to be done without attacking Peking, or anything within Peking, and in such a manner as to make the blow fall on the Emperor, who was clearly responsible for the crimes committed; without, however, terrifying his brother, whom he had left behind him to represent him, as to drive him from the field.

The destruction of the Yuen-min-yuen Palace, coupled with the exaction, as a preliminary to negotiations, and in name of compensation to the sufferers, of such a sum of money as could be raised on the spot by the Government, seemed to me to be the only combination which fulfilled all these conditions. I had also at one time resolved to require that a monument should be erected at the expense of the Chinese Government, stating the circumstances of the arrest and murder of the British subjects illegally captured, who had died from the effects of their ill-treatment in prison, and the penalty which had been inflicted for the deed; but this proposal I finally abandoned for reasons which I have explained elsewhere.

As the destruction of Yuen-min-yuen is, however, an act to which exception may with great apparent reason be taken, it is my duty before closing this despatch to say a few words respecting the only modes of inflicting a specific punishment for the crime in question which, limited as were my means of action for the reasons above stated, I could have adopted as substitutes for that measure.

I might, perhaps, have demanded a large sum of money, not as compensation for the sufferers, but as a penalty inflicted on the Chinese Government. But independently of the objection in principle to making a high crime of this nature a mere money question, I hold on this point the opinion which is, I believe, entertained by all persons without exception who have investigated the subject, that in the present disorganised state of the Chinese Government to obtain large pecuniary indemnities from it is simply impossible, and that all that can be done practically in the matter is to appropriate such a portion of the customs revenue as will still leave to it a sufficient interest in that revenue to induce it to allow the natives to continue to trade with foreigners. It is calculated that it will be necessary to take 40 per cent. of the gross customs revenue of China for about four years in order to procure payment of the indemnities already claimed by Baron Gros and me under instructions from your lordship and the French Government.

Embarrassing questions respecting the occupation of Chinese territory are involved in this arrangement, and I do not think that it would be advisable to bind the Chinese Government by engagements which would cause the term of liquidation of these indemnities to be indefinitely extended.

Or, I might have required that the persons guilty of cruelty to our countrymen, or of the violation of a flag of truce, should be surrendered. But if I had made this demand in general terms, some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up, whom it would have been difficult to pardon and impossible to punish. And if I had specified San-ko-lin-sin, of whose guilt, in violating a flag of truce, evidence sufficient to ensure his condemnation by a court-martial could be furnished, I should have made a demand which, it may be confidently affirmed, the Chinese Government would not have conceded, and mine could not have enforced. I must add, that throwing the responsibility for the acts of Government in this way on individuals, resembles too closely the Chinese mode of conducting war to approve itself altogether to my judgment. Having, therefore, to the best of my judgment, examined the question in all its bearings, I came to the conclusion that the destruction of Yuen-min-yuen was the least objectionable of the several courses open to me, unless I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty to suffer the crime which had been committed to pass practically unavenged. I had reason, moreover, to believe that it was an act which was calculated to produce a greater effect in China, and on the Emperor, than persons who look on from a distance may suppose.

It was the Emperor's favourite residence, and its destruction could not fail to be a blow to his pride as well as to his feelings. To this place, as appears from the depositions of the Sikh troopers, copies of which were enclosed in my despatch to your lordship of October 13, he brought our hapless countrymen, in order that they might undergo their severest tortures within its precincts. Here have been found the horses and the accoutrements of the troopers seized, the decorations torn from the breast of a gallant French officer, and other effects belonging to the prisoners. As almost all the valuables had already been taken from the palace, the army will go there, not to pillage, but to mark, by a solemn act of retribution, the horror and indignation with which we were inspired by the perpetration of a great crime. The punishment was one which would fall, not on the people, who may be comparatively innocent, but exclusively on the Emperor, whose direct personal responsibility for the crime committed is established, not only by the treatment of the prisoners at Yuen-min-yuen, but also by the edict enclosed in my despatch of the 22nd October, in which he offers a pecuniary reward for the heads of the foreigners, adding, that he is ready to expend all his treasure in these wages of assassination.

I have now submitted as full a statement as it is in my power to furnish, of the motives which determined the tenor of the despatch which I addressed to Prince Kung, in replying to his communication to me of the 12th instant. I conclude by enclosing a copy of it, and a translation of the rejoinder which it called forth.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE EMPEROR.

Lord Elgin forwards an autograph of the Emperor, found in the Summer Palace, relating to the American Embassy :—

Camp before Peking, Oct. 21, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the translation of a draft note in the vermilion pencil (and therefore purporting to be the Emperor's autograph) found with several other papers at the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen. It relates to the question of the presentation of the American Minister, Mr. Ward, to the Emperor, when he visited Peking last year. It is important, inasmuch as it contains a distinct assertion on the Emperor's part, to the effect that Mr. Ward's offer to pay to him the same marks of respect as to his own President was absurd, because it implied the placing of China on an equal rank with the barbarian nations. The Emperor's affectation of superiority is not in itself of much consequence to other sovereigns, but it has an unfavourable bearing as regards the validity of the Treaty rights which they obtain from him on behalf of their subjects, because it imparts to them in some sort the character of concessions made of pure grace by a suzerain to vasssals, and enjoyed therefore, under some not very definable conditions of fealty.—I have, &c.

To the Lord John Russell, &c. ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

(Translation.)

Draft of an Imperial Rescript in Vermilion, that is, in autograph, found in the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen, on the 7th October, 1860 :—

"We have this day perused the reply of the American barbarians to the communication of Kweiliang and his colleagues.

"(It shows that) in the matter of their presentation at Court nothing more can be done to bring them to reason. (1) Besides, these barbarians, by their averment that their respect for his Majesty the Emperor is the same as that they feel for their pih-li-si-tien-teh (President), just place China on a par with the barbarians of the south and east (2), an

arrogation of greatness which is simply ridiculous. The proposition of yesterday, that they should have an interview with the princes, need not either be entertained."

(1) Lit. There cannot be any more good means for bringing them round (to the right way). Argument is exhausted, so let the question of an audience drop.

(2) The Miran, ancient barbarians of the south, the I of the East.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

"British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 26.

"My Lord,—In my despatch of the 23rd inst. I enclosed the copy of letter from myself to the Prince of Kung, fixing the 24th inst. for the signature of the Convention of Peking, and for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"I have now the honour to report that, on the day appointed, I went to the Hall of Ceremonies, which is near the southern wall of the Tartar city, accompanied by Sir Hope Grant and several officers of rank, and attended by an escort, furnished by order of the Commander-in-Chief, I found the Prince of Kung already there, surrounded by a large number of Mandarins of distinction.

"After the exhibition of our respective full powers, we proceeded to the signature of the Convention, which does not materially differ from the draught transmitted to your Lordship from Tien-tsin in my despatch of the 8th of September. Two Articles have, however, been added to those contained in that draught, the one legalising emigration and the other ceding to her Majesty that portion of the township of Cowloon which is included in the lease granted to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., C.B., on behalf of the British Government, by the Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

"The signature of the Convention was followed by the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and, as the Chinese form of ratification is different from ours, I thought it proper to require that the Prince of Kung should certify on the face of the document, under his signature and seal, that the form adopted was binding on the Emperor.

"A minute, recording the proceedings which had taken place in connection with the exchange of the ratifications, was then drawn up in duplicate, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries, of which duplicates one was delivered to the Prince of Kung, and the other to me.

"I enclose herewith the Convention of Peking, duly signed and sealed by myself and the Prince of Kung, the Treaty of Tien-tsin ratified by the Emperor of China, and the minute certifying the act of ratification, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries, and I have committed these important documents to the care of Mr. Loch, my private secretary, in order that he may in person deliver them to your Lordship.

"I commend Mr. Loch to your Lordship's favourable consideration. He was illegally seized and cast into prison by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ult., while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and his conduct under very trying circumstances was in the highest degree creditable to him.—I have, &c., "ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

"The Lord John Russell."

THE PRISONERS.

"British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 26.

"My Lord,—When I addressed to your Lordship my despatch of the 13th inst., of the total number of 26 British subjects seized by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ult., while under the protection of a flag of truce, 13 only—namely, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and eight Sikh troopers, had been returned. Since that date two Sikh troopers have been restored to us alive, though suffering severely from the effects of ill-treatment; and 12 corpses have been given up, among which have been recognized the remains of Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and Mr. Bowlby.

"Of the regrets inspired by the sad fate of Lieutenant Anderson and M. De Norman I have already written. Mr. Bowlby was the correspondent of *The Times*. He made the passage from England in the same steamer as myself, and I became acquainted with him during the voyage. I deplore his loss, not only because he was a highly accomplished and well-informed gentleman, but also because from the conscientious and liberal spirit in which he addressed himself to the investigation of the singularly complicated problems presented by the moral, social, political, and commercial condition of China, I had conceived the hope that he would be the means of diffusing sound information on many points on which it is most important for the national interests that the British public should be correctly informed. The other corpses sent in are those of eight Sikh troopers and of one English dragoon.

"Of the British subjects captured, therefore, Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery, is alone unaccounted for. The silence of the Chinese authorities, who always plead ignorance of his fate when questioned on the subject, and rumours which reach us from various quarters, lead us to fear that he must have met a violent death. It is reported that, together with a French gentleman (a priest, acting as interpreter to General de Montauban), he was beheaded after the action of the 21st ult., by direction of a Chinese General who was wounded on that occasion, and who in his exasperation is said to have ordered that these two prisoners, who chanced to be in his power, should be executed. I am inclined to credit this report, although I have no positive evidence of its accuracy. Captain Brabazon was an officer of much promise, and held the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Artillery.

"I have, &c.,

"The Lord John Russell, &c." "ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

MR. PARKES' STATEMENT.

Lord Elgin in forwarding Mr. Parkes' most able and interesting statement—which we presume has been handed by his Lordship to the Government paper at Shanghai for publication—says:—

Mr. Parkes' consistent refusal to purchase his own safety by making any pledges, or even by addressing to me any representations, which might have embarrassed me in the discharge of my duty, is a rare example of courage and devotion to the public interest; and the course which he followed in this respect, by leaving my hands free, enabled me to work out the policy which was best calculated to secure his own release, as well as the attainment of the national objects entrusted to my care.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, October the 24th, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say—her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following convention, in nine articles:—

ART. I.

A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed her Britanic Majesty's representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

ART. II.

It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, is hereby cancelled; and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, her Britannic Majesty's representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

ART. III.

It is agreed that the separate article of the Treaty of 1858 is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels in the following proportions or instalments, namely—at Tien-tsin, on or before the 30th day of Nov., the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st of Dec., 1860, 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen, and the remainder, at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from customs there collected. The first of the said payments being due on the 31st day of Dec., 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom her Britannic Majesty's representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ART. IV.

It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

ART. V.

As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any of the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

ART. VI.

With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hong Kong, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon in the province of Kwang-Tung of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lan Tsung Kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by the said commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

ART. VII.

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

ART. VIII.

It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

ART. IX.

It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an imperial decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Art. VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Art. III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860.

(L. S.) ELGIN and KINCARDINE.
Prince KUNG.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES FROM CHINA.

The *Moniteur* continues the publication of documents connected with the late proceedings in China. In a report from the Commander of the French Corps of Operations in that country to the Marshal Minister of War occurs the following account of the plundering of the Summer Palace :—

" After a rather difficult march we reached the village of Yuen-ming-yuen at 7 o'clock; we followed a road paved with granite flags, and we passed over a handsome bridge leading to the Imperial Palace, the entrance of which faces the bridge, and is distant only 200 metres; the road between the bridge and the palace is bordered on the left by a row of stately trees; on the right is a large square containing a row of fine houses, the residences of the principal mandarins.

" Before bivouacking I determined to examine the entrance of the palace, which was closed by a very strong gate, and by barriers on the right and left. It was said that there were Tartars in the courts and gardens inside the gates. I immediately sent two companies of marine infantry to examine the entrance of the palace and the wood behind, as well as my orderly officer, Lieutenant de Pina, of the navy. This officer, hearing a noise inside, summoned them to open the gates, and, receiving no answer, he had a ladder brought and scaled the wall, followed by Ensign Vivenon. On reaching the top they saw Tartars armed with spikes, bows and arrows, and muskets, who appeared ready to defend the gate. On perceiving our officers these men retired, and Lieutenant de Pina got over the wall to open the gate to our troops.

" At that moment the Tartars returned to attack M. Pina, and a conflict took place between him and the men who were hastening up. He bravely resisted, and fired some shots with a revolver, but was wounded in the left hand and the right wrist. The Marines went to his assistance and to that of their officer, M. Vivenon, who had received a ball in the side, and the Tartars, after a useless resistance, took to flight in disorder, leaving behind them three men killed, and carrying off several wounded.

" The noise of the firing having attracted me to the spot, I made General Collineau come up with the brigade, and occupy strongly the first court-yard of the palace, not wishing to advance further during the night in an unknown place. About 700 or 800 Tartars, who were behind a series of palaces which extended to the woods, might have attempted to disquiet our men. But the night passed without events, and the next day, very early in the morning, I went to the palace, accompanied by Generals Jamin and Collineau, by the chief of my staff, and the English Brigadier Pattle, with whom were Major Sley, of the Queen's Dragoons, and Col. Fowley. A company of infantry preceded us, to assure our march, but the palaces were completely evacuated by the Tartars.

" I was anxious that our allies should be present at this first visit to the palace, which I suspected must contain great riches. After passing through several apartments of indescribable splendour, I had sentinels placed everywhere, and I selected two artillery officers to see that no one entered the palace, and that everything should remain as it was until the arrival of General Grant, who was sent for immediately by Brigadier Pattle.

" The English officers having arrived, we consulted what we had better do with all these riches, and we appointed three commissioners of each nation, with instructions to set apart the objects of greatest value as curiosities, so that an equal division might be made; it would have been impossible to think of carrying away the whole of the property, our means of transport being very limited.

" Soon after a further search led to the discovery of a sum of about 800,000f. in small ingots of gold and silver. The same commission also proceeded to make an equal division between the two armies, which gave about 80f. to each of our soldiers. The division among the men was made by a commission which was composed of all the chiefs of the corps, and of the different branches of the service, and was presided over by Gen. Jamin. The commission, having deliberated in the name of the army, declared that the latter desired, as a souvenir, to make a present to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, of the whole of the curious articles carried off from the palace.

" The army was unanimous in approving this offering to the chief of the State, who will consider it as a mark of gratitude of his soldiers for having been sent on the most distant expedition that was ever undertaken.

" At the moment of the division between the two armies I insisted, in the name of the Emperor, that Lord Elgin should make the first choice for the Queen of England.

" Lord Elgin selected a baton of command of the Emperor of China, in green jade, of great value, and mounted with gold. A second baton, similar in every respect, having been found, Lord Elgin in his turn resolved that it should be reserved for the Emperor of the French. There was, therefore, perfect equality in this first choice.

" It would be impossible for me to describe to you, Monsieur le Maréchal, the magnificence of the numerous buildings which succeed each other over an extent of four leagues, and which composes what is called the Summer Palace of the Emperor, being a succession of pagodas, all containing gods in gold, silver, and bronze, of gigantic dimensions. One deity in bronze—a Bouddha—is about 70 feet high; gardens, lakes, and objects of curiosity heaped up for centuries past in the midst of buildings of white marble, roofed with dazzling varnished tiles of all colours, add to that the view over a delightful country, and your Excellency will have but a very feeble idea of what we have seen.

" In each of the pagodas there exist, not objects, but whole storerooms of objects of every kind. To mention to you only one fact: there are such quantities of the finest silk goods that we have wrapped up in pieces of silk all the articles which I send to his Majesty.

" What makes one sad in the midst of all these splendours of the past, is the carelessness and waste of the present Government, and of the two or three which preceded it. Nothing is taken care of, and the most beautiful things, with the exception of those which ornament the palace which the Emperor inhabits, are in a deplorable state of degradation.

" In one of the pagodas, that of the carriages, at half a league from the inhabited part of the palace, we found two magnificent English vehicles, a present from the embassy of Lord Macartney. They, as well as their gilded harness, were in the place where they must have been placed forty-four years ago, without a particle of the dust with which they were covered having been ever removed.

" It would require a volume to describe all I have seen; my greatest regret is that I have no photographer attached to the expedition, so that I might lay before the Emperor the picture of what language cannot express."

THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

The following is the French Plenipotentiary's description of the ceremonial which attended the signing of the Treaty of Peace in the Hall of Ceremonies, Peking, a summary of which has already appeared in our columns. The communication is addressed by Baron Gros to the Minister of Foreign Affairs :—

Peking, 26th Oct.

Monsieur le Ministre,—I hasten to forward to you a copy of the Convention which I signed yesterday with Prince Kong, the Emperor's brother, and I send you also a copy of the minute of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, an exchange which took place at the same sitting. Our success is complete, and exceeds all my hopes.

On the 25th, the day fixed for the signature of the Convention, I left the city at eight in the morning, and re-entered it officially with 2,000 men of all arms, forming a cortege. The flags of the 101st and 102nd Regiments of the Line, and that of the Marines, preceded my palanquin, which was borne by eight coolies in livery, with tricoloured fringes on their caps.

The treaty of Tien-tsin and the seals of the embassy were carried before me by four sub-officers of different corps; a detachment of horse artillery followed my palanquin, and after them marched several battalions of infantry. A body of infantry lined a part of the road in the interior of the city.

At the entrance of the town, fifteen mandarins, in full costume and on horseback, came to receive, compliment, and conduct me to the Prince, who was waiting at the Li-Pou, or Tribunal of Rites. It took us nearly two hours to arrive at the Li-Pou, and we passed through crowds of people, who were more curious than ill-intentioned.

When my palanquin entered the courtyard which preceded the hall prepared for the signature of the Convention, this young prince rose with all his suite, and advanced towards me; I, in consequence, made the bearers stop, and alighted in order to join the Prince before he had crossed the threshold. He held out his hand to me, and I took it with an inclination of the body, at the same time thanking him for having been kind enough to send mandarins to receive me at the gates of the town. I added that I was happy to come to sign with him a treaty of peace, which I firmly hoped would never be broken; and I said afterwards that I expressed the sentiments of the Emperor of the French in forming the most sincere wishes that such might be the case. The Prince gave me his hand a second time, and pointed to an arm-chair which had been prepared for me at his left, which is the place of honour in China. General de Montauban was placed at my left, and the officers of his staff and of the army occupied the left side of the saloon. M. de Bastard and M. de Vernouillet, secretaries, and two interpreters of the mission were between the Prince and myself. A crowd of mandarins, with buttons of all colours, occupied the right side of the hall. The Prince and those present wore robes of ceremony, and the former had a double string of ornaments of amber round his neck. The Prince alone had no button in his cap, which was of the kind generally worn in winter.

Each having taken his place, I requested that his Imperial Highness would please to first sign the four Chinese texts of the Convention of Peking, and I first signed the four French texts. When the signatures were given and the seals affixed to the eight copies, I said to the Prince that, peace being happily restored between the two empires, a salute of twenty-one guns would be fired by the French artillery, and I announced to him that I should immediately request the commander-in-chief of the

(*Continued in page* 86.)

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN., 12, 1861.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

AFTER a ten years' revolution in the southern provinces of the Empire—those regions from which in a great measure the supplies for the capital are drawn—we cannot be surprised to hear that a new movement of insurgents has taken place in one of the northern provinces of China, contiguous, indeed, to Pechili itself. It appears by the rumours afloat in Shanghai, that a certain opulent banker in Shansi, who was accustomed to accommodate the Emperor when in pecuniary difficulties, had been duped by the officials. He had on a late occasion lent money, which had been speedily returned; soon afterwards the demand came again for a larger sum; in his simplicity he forwarded the last re-payment in common with his own pure gold. Alas! he had been repaid with spurious metal, and his having proffered it again as a loan might have been his ruin, but for his friends, who rallied round him to oppose the Imperial extortioners. Thus the new Shansi rebellion is simply a case of the people taking the power into their own hands, and seems to show a determined opposition to unjust oppression. The outbreak is, we think, ominous of a coming storm. The whole fabric of China is now shaken, and the moral effect of this continual disturbance of social order and trade is being felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The shock to the Imperial Government which has recently occurred will be known on the confines of Thibet and throughout Tartary. The charm is broken; the enemy has reached Peking, and planted his colours on its walls. Happy is it for the Manchus that that banner was not the ensign of the Ming revolutionists, but the flag of a nation ready to treat for peace, and hopeful yet in their future good faith.

As regards the original insurgent bands, of whom we have expressed our views pretty clearly of late, we find them at their old pursuits again—sacking and burning—pillaging every town and village within their reach, and leaving the wretched inhabitants who chose to re-establish themselves but a slender hope of permanent security. Notwithstanding all we have heard of their doctrines and practices—albeit the reports are various and many sided—we cannot agree with our great contemporary, *The Times*, that "we have no certain knowledge "upon the subject." It is by cross-examination of the witnesses, and by the diversity of their evidence, which often arises from mere partizanship, that we must hope, nay, we are able, to arrive at sufficient certainty. If we seek to strengthen some foregone conclusion, we have only to turn to the pages of the Blue-Book for Mr. Wade's views, or to the works of Mr. T. T. Meadows or Mr. Scarth for theirs. Mr. Wade has depicted the state of affairs in Nanking like a faithful historian; he has described things as they lay before his eyes, and related facts told him by rebel soldiers and officers themselves; besides this, he has translated rebel documents, which surely are to be relied upon. If we cannot judge them out of their own mouths, what other evidence can be so strong as their own story told by themselves? Mr. Wade finds the suburbs of Nanking a desert, with all its former glory swept away; no trade was allowed up to that time; two or three chandlers' shops and old-clothes shops were the sum of the trade allowed in the vicinity. "Within Nanking there was even greater desolation. The "number of houses standing is very great, but there is a "lamentable dearth of population, and a total absence of com-"mercial life of any kind." While the vices common among Chinamen, especially opium-smoking, were practised in the city to the extent of one-third of the population. And if we turn to some of their printed papers, we shall find enough to confirm us in our conclusion, that a creed which has produced such direful fruits must contain articles militating against the truth. If the following are not the effusions of fanatics, no words can express more clearly blasphemy against God and inhuman cruelty towards man:—"The King of the East redeems "from sickness; he is a holy spirit. The Father sent him "down with a commission to exterminate the demons (*i. e.* the "Chinese). In ransoming the sick he suffered equally with the "Elder Brother (*i. e.* Jesus Christ). The Father and Elder "Brother set us to rule the Heavenly Kingdom (*i. e.* China). To "sweep away and exterminate the devilish spirits; foreign "younger brethren of the Western Ocean (Europeans). Join "us in doing service and extinguishing the reptiles." Here God is robbed of his honour, and his attributes are given to another. Foreigners are insulted, too, by being called "younger brethren;" and the theme of the whole appears to be nothing short of "extermination" of the Chinese people who resist them. The proceedings of these revolutionists have manifested too plainly the earnestness and reality of their denunciations and threats. Facts have been a comment upon the words, and the words help us to explain the facts.

By the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, it is stipulated that "British merchant ships shall have authority to "trade upon the great river (the Yang-tse)." With this branch of our China trade in view, we may look forward either to a collision between the rebels and our men-of-war, or to a peaceable settlement of the country by the laying down of the rebel arms. It is our opinion that the revolutionists on the banks of the Yang-tse will have but an ephemeral existence as soon as our trade begins to develope itself in that direction. And even without this their character and prospects bespeak an early demise. Lord Elgin says, in his despatch to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated Shanghai, January 5, 1859:—"The tone of "the natives with whom I conversed certainly left on my mind "the impression that they viewed the rebellion with feelings "akin to those with which they would have regarded earth-"quake or pestilence, or any other providential scourge. When "I come to describe the state of the towns which I visited, "your lordship will probably see the grounds for the opinion "that it is not so very surprising that the peaceful inhabitants "of China should form this estimate of their interest in these "revolutionary proceedings, from which some of their enthu-"siastic friends among foreigners at one time expected such "great results." But enough! This is the testimony of another eye-witness.

Naval and Military.

There have been no special movements in connection with China, excepting the arrival of the *Albatross* and *Epsom* from Hong Kong, with naval and military invalids.

The *Albatross*, hired sailing transport, Captain Pearson, arrived at Spithead on the 3rd inst., with 165 naval invalids, seamen and marines, from Hong Kong, from which port she sailed on the 19th of July last, calling in at the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, and sailing from Simon's Bay finally for England on November 5. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage until nearing the Western Islands, since which time the ship has had a full share of the late tempestuous weather. Fifteen deaths have occurred on the passage home. The ship has 200 tons of Government stores on board, and has been towed into the harbour from Spithead, for discharge.

The *Epsom* arrived at Plymouth on the 7th inst., in tow of her Majesty's ship *Spiteful*, with 120 naval and military invalids, in charge of Captain Smeet, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry. The *Epsom* left Hong Kong on the 5th of August, the Cape on the 18th, and St. Helena on the 28th of November. She touched at Falmouth, and telegraphed to this port for assistance; the *Spiteful* was accordingly sent.

It is decided that officers selected for the Commissariat from the army shall, upon being transferred, receive the regulation value of their commissions. As the pay and advantages of the commissariat are substantial, we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have no doubt that candidates will soon come forward in sufficient numbers.

Mr. Frederick Cleave, C.B., paymaster R.N., late secretary to Rear-Admiral Charles Talbot, in command at Queenstown, is appointed Steward of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of Mr. John Elliott, R.N.

Major Milman's No. 2 battery, 9th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Ballincollig, is about to be supplied with an armament of Armstrong guns, &c., from Woolwich Arsenal, the whole of which are awaiting transport and will be shipped in a few days, the old guns to be returned to Woolwich.

The *Undaunted*, 51, one of the improved class of large screw frigates building, was launched from Chatham yard on the 1st. Though nominally passed as a frigate, she is considerably larger than most of the line-of-battle ships now afloat, being only two feet less than the screw three-decker, *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns, launched a short time since at Portsmouth, and nearly double the tonnage of many of our line-of-battle ships built a quarter of a century ago.

It appears from the last official return, recently published, that there are at present being built in the various dockyards for her Majesty's Government 43 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns respectively, and each of from 80 to 1,250-horse power—viz., Eleven at Pembroke—the Aurora, 51 guns; the Defiance, 91; the Nassau, 4; the Newport, 5; the Pandora, 1; the Perseus, 17; the Shearwater, 11; the Tartarus, 4; the Triumph, 91; the Tweed, 51; and the Zealous, 91; seven at Woolwich—the Alligator, 22; the Bristol, 51; Caledonia, 91; the Dartmouth, 36; the Repulse, 91; the Sylvia, 4; and the Wolverine, 21; six at Chatham—the Belvidera, 51; the Bulwark, 91; the Myrmidon, 4; the Rattlesnake, 21; the Reindeer, 17; and the Royal Oak, 91; five at Deptford—the Columbine, 11; the Endymion, 36; the Favourite, 22; the Rattler, 17; and the Speedwell, 5; four at Devonport—the Africa, 11; the Ister, 36, the Ocean, 91, and the Robust, 91; four at Portsmouth—the Chanticleer, 17, the Dryad, 51, the Glasgow, 51, and the Royal Alfred, 91; at Millwall, the Lily, 4; at Glasgow, the Black Prince, 36; at Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Defence, 22; at Sheerness, the North Star, 22; at Poplar, the Resistance, 16; and at Newhaven, the Tyrian gunboat: During the last three months 11 men-of-war have been completed and launched—viz., four from Deptford—the Newcastle, 51, the Rapid, 11, the Rosario, 11, and the Zebra, 17; from Millwall, the Eclipse, 4, and the Star, 4; from Devonport, the Liverpool, 51, and the Petrel, 11; from Chatham, the Undaunted, 51; from Blackwall, the iron-plated frigate Warrior, 36, and from Plymouth, the Trinculo gunboat.

Sir John Pennefather is about to resign the Aldershot command, and it is not unlikely that either Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, or Sir William Codrington, from Gibraltar, will succeed him.

The Colonelcy of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Rainey. It is very probable that Major-General George Macdonald, an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, will be selected for this post.

The Isle of Wight mail packet, while proceeding between Ryde and Cowes, recently, was struck near the stern by a shot from the shore, where gunnery practice was going on. The captain, fearing some serious damage was done, prepared to lower his boats to save his passengers. The steersman had just altered his course, or the shot would have raked the stern and probably have killed some of the passengers.

Mr. Hobbs, of this dockyard, has been appointed temporary accountant at Sheerness, vice Mr. Allen, who has proceeded to China.

In accordance with orders to that effect received from the Horse Guards all the recruiting parties for the East India depots, at this garrison, are to be called in, in consequence of the intention of the authorities to reduce each of the Indian regiments by 100 men, making the total strength of each 1,100 bayonets. Only one recruiting party for each regiment is to be detached from the depot for recruiting.

The appointment of chief paymaster to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Woolwich, which has been held for some time past by Major Marvin, R.A., is about to be abolished. The payment will in future be made by the respective brigade paymasters, that of the Riding-house establishment having been intrusted by the War Department to Paymaster Gibbs, Horse Brigade. Major Marvin will in consequence withdraw from the service on a retiring pension, to which his long services entitle him.

In a few days a competitive examination will be held to determine the admissions to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. For the honour and advantage of serving her Majesty in this distinguished corps there are no fewer than 250 candidates. These competitors will be subjected to a most searching examination in various branches of learning and science, and, in accordance with the results of the trial, a certain select number will receive the appointments for which all have been laboriously contending.

Several announcements have been made in the obituary of persons who were on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, by which it is assumed that that vessel has actually foundered, with all hands, off the coast of Japan.

Dr. Robert Beith (1852) has been removed, at the recommendation of Sir John Liddell, from his post as surgeon of H.M.S. *Majestic*, to the appointment of staff surgeon and medical storekeeper at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, vice Dr. George Mackay (1852), sent to Hong Kong.

According to the statement after inspection, the condition of the screw steam flagship *Royal Albert*, 121, Capt. Henry Lacon, at Devonport, is so doubtful, that a special report has been made, and until the result of the deliberation on that report is known, it is uncertain whether she will continue in commission.

The guns of the Tower, and all the naval and military arsenals, fired a salute of 21 guns in celebration of the peace with China.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD ON CHINA.

A long letter has been published in the *Daily News* from the pen of this gentleman, lately a merchant at Shanghai, in which there is a great deal of astute knowledge shown on our affairs in that country. We select the following:—

And now that the contest is ended, what is our position in China, and what have we gained or lost? We have, indeed, established our minister at Peking by force, when peaceable efforts would in time have accomplished the same end, and left no resentments behind. But we have expended perhaps ten millions of money not to be recovered, and wasted many valuable lives. Owing to the revival of the rebellion we have seen our sales of British manufactures reduced from 300,000 or 400,000 pieces a month to less than half of that quantity; while, as before said, tea has been greatly enhanced in cost. And so far from our living in greater security at the ports, these wars have agitated the Chinese and imperilled our safety, even amidst a mild and quiet population like that of Shanghai. Let essayists and romancers boast as they may of dictating a peace under the walls of Peking, but no true soldier will glory in triumphing over a foe who in the field had only bows and arrows, gingalls, and rusty swords, wherewith to confront the rifle and Armstrong gun. Such victories are only less disastrous than defeat. However ignorant of the art of war these Chinese-Tartars now are, they have shown proofs of courage and devotion; and men who fear not death may yet hope to learn how to defend their country. By this war we have fearfully aggravated the disordered state of China. Twelve months ago there was every hope of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. But when the expedition took Chusan in April last the Chinese army besieging Nanking appears to have become completely demoralised, and its officers in despair to have concluded that the deluge had indeed overtaken them. A *sortie* took place, the commander-in-chief was killed; many of the men, mere militia, then fraternised with the rebels. The cry passed to Soochow, and the mass of murderous brigands poured down to the plunder of the rich cities of the Chinese Netherlands. Chinkiangfoo, the best military position in Central China, commanding the Yangtsekiang, last visited by me in 1856, and recovered from the rebels shortly after, was left unattacked by them; their object was the booty of the famous silk country. Who that has travelled through these fine districts, as I have often done, can think without sorrow on the horrors to which the inhabitants, lately so prosperous, have now become a prey? Ruthless slaughter, wherever resistance was made, towns and villages burnt without mercy, and thousands in their agony driven to self-destruction.

Mr. John Scarth has replied to Mr. Macdonald, and of course defends the rebels. He says:—

"Mr. Macdonald says that 'it is groundless to assert that the Tartars are more averse to Christianity than the Chinese. Yet since the days of Kanghi, the first grand Emperor of China under the Manchoo dynasty, each of his successors has issued edicts against Christianity; missionaries have suffered persecut on and martyrdom; and in one reign alone three hundred Christian churches, which had existed during the Chinese dynasty, were destroyed. Kanghi made the Roman Catholic priests useful in showing him how to cast cannon; but these same men were imprisoned and tortured by his successor. Many public documents, especially Sanko-lin-sin's memorials to the Emperor, prove that the 'doctrine of Jesus' is despised and considered dangerous by the Tartar rulers of China, and it has been well said that the very edicts against Christianity have assisted to make it known in the empire. With Tartars opposed to it, and the Chinese who are in revolt against the Tartars making an attempt to propagate Christianity, even without the much-needed foreign assistance to correct the errors, you may judge whether or not Mr. Macdonald's zeal has carried his ideas away from facts.'"

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

On the 28th Dec. the Lord Mayor received the subjoined communication from Lord Elgin, under date of Peking, Nov. 1. At that time Mr. Cubitt had not assumed the office of chief magistrate, a circumstance which will account for the letter being addressed to him in his capacity of a member of Parliament, and as a private friend of the noble earl:—

"Peking, Nov. 1, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—As you took an interest in my mission to China, you may be pleased to hear from me that I am actually at Peking, and that peace is concluded between Great Britain and this country. China is now opened up to Christianity and commerce, and if foreigners, both authorities and private individuals, conduct themselves towards the people of the country with consideration and fairness, I hope that all the advantages gained by the British Treaty of 1858, and supplemented by the British Convention of 1860, will be retained, whatever dynastic changes take place in the empire. I hope soon to see you in London, and am meanwhile, yours very truly, ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

"Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., London."

The following letter has also been addressed by Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Lord Mayor:—

"Foreign-office, Dec. 27, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint you that Mr. Loch, private secretary to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, arrived at the Foreign-office this evening at seven o'clock, with despatches from his Lordship, enclosing a convention putting an end to hostilities with China, signed on the 24th of October last by his lordship with the plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, "J. RUSSELL.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Following an ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, on the receipt of this communication, caused a copy of it to be posted on the Mansion House, where, though its interest had been anticipated by the newspaper press, hundreds of people paused to read it during the day.

JAPANESE BOTANY.—We are glad to perceive, from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, that Mr. Veitch, sent out by the Horticultural Society as a collector of seeds and plants, has commenced his labours under favourable auspices, being attached to the embassy at Yedo. Thus we shall again see the value of private enterprise in English hands, and how far more efficient it proves than missions entrusted to mere Government agents.

THE PEACE IN CHINA.

(*Continued from page* 83.)

French army to cease all acts of hostility which were not purely of a defensive character, and this I did at once to General de Montauban.

That part of the programme having been fulfilled, the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin was proceeded to: but Prince Kong first called my attention to the fact that he had come, full of confidence and without a single Tartar or Chinese soldier, and placed himself in the midst of the whole French army. I replied that this confidence proved to me that his Imperial Highness knew the good faith of the sovereign whom I had the honour of representing, and whose orders I had to execute.—Accept, &c., BARON GROS.

The following is the treaty of peace concluded at Peking on the 26th October, 1860, between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of China:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing to put an end to the difference which has arisen between the two empires, and to re-establish and secure for ever the relations of peace and friendship which existed between them, and which regretable events have interrupted, have named for their respective representatives the following personages: The Emperor of the French, Jean Baptiste Louis Baron Gros, Senator of the Empire, Ambassador and High Commissioner of France in China, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight Grand Cross of several Orders, &c., and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Prince Kong, member of the Imperial family, and High Commissioner:

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found good and in due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. I.

His Majesty the Emperor of China has seen with pain the conduct practised by the Chinese military authorities at the mouth of the river of Tien-tsin, in the month of June last year, at the moment when the Ministers Plenipotentiary of France and England there presented themselves, on their way to Peking, in order to proceed to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaties of Tien-tsin.

ART. II.

When the Ambassador, High Commissioner of the Emperor of the French, shall be in Peking to proceed to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, he shall be treated during his stay in the capital with the honours due to his rank, and all possible facilities shall be afforded him by the Chinese authorities, that he may fulfil without obstacles the high mission confided to him.

ART. III.

The Treaty signed at Tien-tsin on the 27th June, 1858, shall be faithfully executed in all its clauses immediately after the exchange of the ratifications spoken of in the preceding article, subject, it is well understood, to the modifications which may be made therein by the present Convention.

ART. IV.

The fourth article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which the Emperor of China engaged to pay the French Government an indemnity of 2,000,000 taels, is annulled, and is replaced by the present article, which raises to the sum of 8,000,000 taels the amount of the indemnity. It is agreed that the sums already paid by the Custom House of Canton, on account of the 2,000,000 taels stipulated by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, shall be considered as having been paid in advance, and on account of the 8,000,000 taels referred to in this article. The stipulations made in Art. 4 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, on the mode of paying the 2,000,000 taels, are annulled. The amount of the sum which remains to be paid by the Chinese Government, on account of the 8,000,000 taels stipulated by the present Convention, shall be provided for by setting apart the fifth of the gross revenues of the custom-houses of the ports opened to foreign commerce; and the payments shall be made at intervals of three months, commencing on Dec. 31. This sum, specially reserved for the indemnity due to France, shall be paid to the Minister of France, or his delegates, in Mexican piastres, or in sycee silver, calculated at the rate of exchange on the day of payment. A sum of 500,000 taels shall, however, be paid on account beforehand, in one sum, and at Tien-tsin, on the 30th November next, or earlier if the Chinese Government thinks proper. A mixed commission, appointed by the Minister of France and the Chinese authorities, shall determine the regulations to be followed for effecting the payment of the whole indemnity, for verifying its amount, giving a receipt for it, and, in short, for fulfilling all the formalities required in such cases.

ART. V.

The sum of 8,000,000 taels is allowed to the French Government as an indemnity for the expenditure which the circumstance of taking up arms against China compelled it to incur, as also to compensate the French and the persons under French protection who were despoiled of their property when the factories at Canton were burnt down, and likewise to indemnify the Roman Catholic missionaries who have suffered in person or property. The French Government will divide that sum between the parties interested, whose claims shall have been legally established, and in proportion to the said claims; and it is agreed between the contracting parties that 1,000,000 taels shall be set apart to indemnify French subjects or persons under the protection of France for the losses they have suffered or the ill-treatment they have undergone, and that the remaining 7,000,000 shall be appropriated to meet the expenses occasioned by the war.

ART. VI.

In conformity with the Imperial edict issued on the 20th of March, 1846, by the august Emperor Tac Kouang, the religious and charitable establishments which were confiscated from the Christians during the persecution of which they have been the victims shall be restored to their owners by the instrumentality of his excellency the French Minister in China, to whom the Imperial Government shall cause them to be transferred, with the cemeteries and buildings appertaining thereto.

ART. VII.

The town and port of Tien-tsin, in the province of Petcheli, shall be open to foreign commerce, on the same conditions as the other towns and ports of the empire where that commerce is already permitted, and that shall take place from the date of the day of the signature of the present Convention, which will be obligatory for the two nations without it being necessary to exchange ratifications of it, and which shall have the same force and value as if it was inserted word for word in the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The French troops which occupy that town may, after the payment of the 500,000 taels mentioned in Art. 4 of the present Convention, evacuate it, and go and establish themselves at Taku and on the northern coast of the Shang Tong, whence they will afterwards retire on the same conditions as will preside over the evacuation of the other points which they occupy on the coast of the empire. The commanders-in-chief of the French forces shall, nevertheless, have the right of wintering their troops of all arms at Tien-tsin if they think proper, and of not withdrawing them until the moment when the indemnities due by the Chinese Government shall have been entirely paid, unless it may suit the commanders-in-chief to make them leave before tha period

ART. VIII.

It is also agreed that as soon as the present Convention shall have been signed, and as the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall have been exchanged, the French forces which now occupy Chusan shall evacuate that island, that those which are before Peking shall retire to Tien-tsin or to Taku, on the north side of the Shantong, or into the town of Canton; and that in all these places, or in each of them, the French Government may, if it thinks right, leave troops up to the moment at which the total sum of 8,000,000 taels shall be entirely paid.

ART. IX.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall have been exchanged, an Imperial decree shall order the superior authorities of all the provinces of the empire to permit every Chinaman who may wish to go into countries situated beyond the seas, to establish himself there or to seek his fortune, to also embark with his family, if he desires, in the French vessels which may be in the ports of the empire opened to foreign commerce. It is further agreed that, in the interest of these emigrants, to assure them full liberty of action and secure their interests, the competent Chinese authorities, in concert with the Minister of France in China, shall adopt such regulations as will give to these engagements, always voluntary, the guarantees of morality and validity which they ought to possess.

ART. X.

It is well understood between the contracting parties that the tonnage dues, which, by mistake, were fixed in the French Treaty of Tien-tsin at five maces (about 15 sous each) per ton, on vessels guaging 150 tons and upwards, and which, in the treaties signed with England and the United States in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, are fixed at four maces only, shall only amount to that sum of four maces, without having to appeal to the last paragraph of Art. 27 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which gives France the formal right to claim the treatment of the mos favoured nation.

The present Convention of Peace has been made at Peking, in quadruple, on the twenty-fifth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and there signed by the respective plenipotentiaries, who have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Baron GROS.
Prince KUNG.

THE RUSSIAN HELP TO LORD ELGIN.

A correspondent of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, writing from Irkoutsk on the 30th of November, gives the following account of the part taken by the Russian envoy, General Ignatieff, in the recent negotiations at Peking. After narrating the advance of the Allies and defeat of the Chinese, the Russian correspondent says:—

"Meantime, our Plenipotentiary, General Ignatieff, had left Tien-tsin and joined the army of the Allies. Close on Peking they were still undecided as to whether they ought to enter so populous a city or not; they had sent a summons to the Chinese before the 1st of October, threatening a bombardment in case of non-compliance. General Ignatieff pointed out to them on the map the residence of the Russian embassy, and received the assurance that it should be respected. At the same time he obtained a safe-conduct for Colonel Baluzek, sent to inquire into the condition of our mission inside the besieged city.

"The Colonel found all the members of the mission in excellent health, and informed General Ignatieff of the fact. At the same time the General received a letter from the brother of the Bogdy-Khan and from the high dignitaries intrusted with the Regency, who, in the name of the friendship which for two centuries has existed between China and Russia, entreated our Plenipotentiary to save China from perdition, and to undertake the office of intermediator between them and the Allies.

"Finding that the Chinese were inclined to enter into negotiations, the Allies, acceding to the representations of our Plenipotentiary, consented not to enter Peking, not to burn the palace that had been sacked, and to encamp their troops on the walls of the town, on which they placed their guns, pointed towards the interior of the city. General Ignatieff entered Peking in the first week of October with a *suite* of 14 Cossacks and alighted at the Russian Embassy. All the high dignitaries immediately waited upon him. He explained to them that they must at once accede to all the demands of the Allies, to which they consented. . . . . .

"General Ignatieff explained to them that the barbarous treatment of the European prisoners was an infraction of the law of nations, and would call down upon them the vengeance of all Europe, even of Russia, despite the friendship of two centuries; and that to save China they must at once consent to every demand of the Allies. Thanks to the good offices of the Russian Plenipotentiary, the English Ambassador made his entrance into Peking on the 12th of October, was received in the Palace of Foreign Affairs, and before leaving it ratified the treaty, and concluded a supplementary convention. On the following day the French Ambassador did the same.

"When the Treaty was concluded General Ignatieff gave a dinner at the Russian Embassy to the Plenipotentiaries of France and England and their suites. During the dinner a courier arrived quite unexpectedly from Irkoutsk, M. Schismareff, sent by Count Mouravieff-Amourski. The appearance of a courier from Siberia produced a great effect upon our guests, especially when they learnt that M. Schismareff had done the journey from Irkoutsk through Mongolia, in carriage and on horseback, in fourteen days."

Spirit of the Press.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

THE TIMES.

The Park and Tower guns have given formal expression to the fact that England is at peace with China, and, although the tardy *Gazette* disappointed the public expectation last evening, the official history of the negotiation is now before the public. This collection of despatches is most interesting in its circumstantial narrative. As scene succeeds scene, we have in quick succession the fence of dexterous diplomatists; the pomp of war brought forward to coerce, to terrify, and to punish; the episode of Asiatic craft, and treachery, and cruelty; then the honest indignation of the outwitted and outraged European, the pillaged palace, the cringing Asiatic, and the surrendered city; then, once again, the surrender of the bodies of the tortured prisoners, and the Palace flaming in retribution; the recital of the woes of the captives; and, finally, the solemn ceremonial of the atonement, and the great reconciliation amid the relics of a faded splendour. All these scenes pass on in these historic papers with a certain grave sequence from which the grotesque and the ridiculous must be carefully eliminated. To these papers a later generation will refer when they ask, as their fathers have vainly asked, what may be the magnificence of this "Forbidden City," what the grandeur of those official palaces, the depositories of such tremendous power, what the dignity and wisdom of those almighty governors upon whose will hang the destinies of one-third of the human race? Men who come after us will wonder at the trusting credulity which existed before the year of grace 1860. They will laugh, perchance, at the lightness with which their predecessors trusted in the Chinese scholars who believed all things of this Imperial system. They will laugh when they find that under the guidance of these scholars we advanced, almost with reverence, as to the keystone of social order, to this great school of Confucius; that we found there a knot of blind old men, whose only quality was an admixture of timid levity and selfish cunning, and that we found the result of their craft to be a starving people, living in a mouldering assemblage of huts, and the shells of palaces now sinking in dust and filth. We were told that we were about to put our hands upon a crouching lion, and we found that the beast was stuffed and moth-eaten. Throughout all these proceedings we may trace the difference between the Chinaman and the Tartar. The Tartar Prince is unlettered, passionate, and brave, the Chinese literate is always crafty, perfidious, and timid, and both are probably corrupt. When Sang-ko-lin-sin ordered Mr. Parkes and his companions into captivity, he was probably actuated by sudden passion; when the Mandarins toned his sufferings to exact unison with the object required of him, they were actuated by policy. They would have got nothing by killing him, and they hoped to make use of him. As time wore on, and Mr. Parkes's resolution did not swerve, circumstances changed, and they were afraid to kill him. When it was decided that he was to go back, it was their obvious interest to use him well. Again, Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc were killed by a Tartar general in hot blood; the other prisoners were evidently in the hands of the Chinese, for they had been taken before the Board of Punishments at Peking, and had been carried through the gardens of the Summer Palace of the Emperor. Inhuman as the conduct of their gaolers was, we do not believe they intended their death. Heaven forbid that we should say one word to extenuate the guilt of the wretches who starved and tortured our friends and countrymen! They knew well enough what suffering they were inflicting, but, as we believe, they did not know what the result would be. They bound the Europeans as they would have bound Chinese, only more tightly, according to their ideas of their greater strength. The thin-blooded Chinamen live through their torments, and can endure the starvation under which, together with the wounds inflicted by the cords, our countrymen died. We see that when Captain Anderson died the treatment was a little ameliorated. The Chinamen desired at once to gratify their cruelty and to avoid the retribution to be expected for an actual murder. Mr. Parkes was too considerable a personage to permit the operation of any other motives save those of policy, but the others were kept to be restored, and were tortured for revenge. It is not our intention to go through the provisions of this Treaty until the public have had an opportunity of reading the whole of the documents. We have no right to subject it to adverse criticism, for it contains no article which we have not strenuously for the last three years pressed upon all who were concerned in conducting the negotiations. Some have already urged that the indemnity might very fairly have been doubled, and there would not be much difficulty in showing that China, which has for some years now past been absorbing the silver of the Western nations, is quite able to pay any sum it might be just to demand. But Lord Elgin was probably bound by his instructions, and the instructions were given at a time when the circumstances were different from those which existed when the Convention was signed. We shall be surprised to find any other item upon which, in our present state of information as to the requirements of our commerce with the Chinese, it will be easy to raise a cavil.

DAILY NEWS.

We can now look back upon the course of the war in China from its commencement to the return from Peking, and compare it as a whole with its results. What sufficiency, what completeness, strike us whenever we get a glimpse of the Army! At a word it moves with automatic regularity, and its operations are marked with mechanical precision. Then it has been remarkably fortunate. It has not been surprised with any unexpected development of Tartar skill such as that by which the disaster of the Taku Forts last year is explained. The enemy has proved the same presuming, blustering, and incompetent foe we have so long known in China. But for this rudeness of the soldiery of the Celestial Empire the eminently satisfactory services of our army might be called brilliant. All that an army could do this army has done; and the chief use of the expedition is to prove how little that is, and how absolutely necessary it is that we should at once revise the policy we have hitherto pursued in China. If that lesson is well learned, the ten millions or so which the British taxpayer will have to pay for this war will not be thrown away. Another fond dream of the abettors of this war was the destruction of the war party in China, by the personal punishment of its chiefs. The imaginary "Old Mandarins" of Peking have figured in the literature of the war like the *anciens partis* in the articles of M. de Cassagnac. They were the authors of all evil, and their doom was certain from the moment we got to Peking. Arrived there, our Ministers and Generals have been obliged to remember that war is not a judicial process but a political expedient. The horrors of war would be aggravated tenfold if the combatants, each of whom always asserts that he has a right on his side, were to pretend to vindicate besides their own interests the cause of public justice, and hostilities would only end with the destruction of the weaker party if that party saw its executioner in its opponent. Lord Elgin, in his despatch to Lord John Russell, well discusses this question with reference to the brutal treatment of our countrymen, for which, if for anything, a strong personal chastisement should have been the reward. He says:—"I might have required that the persons guilty of cruelty to our countrymen, or of the violation of a flag of truce, should be surrendered. But if I had made this demand in general terms, some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up, whom it would have been difficult to pardon and impossible to punish. And if I had specified San-ko-lin-sin, of whose guilt in violating a flag of truce evidence sufficient to ensure his condemnation by a court-martial could be furnished, I should have made a demand which, it may be confidently affirmed, the Chinese Government would not have conceded, and mine could not have enforced. I must add that, throwing the responsibility for the acts of Government in this way on individuals resembles too closely the Chinese mode of conducting war to approve itself altogether to my judgment." All this is so sensible that everybody is sure to approve of it now. The great Mandarins, instead of being degraded, have been treated with. This may not be poetical justice, but it is the rule of peace and war among civilised nations.

GLOBE.

The whole story of the Chinese expedition is full of interest, but among the documents published last night, by far the most interesting is that despatch to Lord Elgin wherein Mr. Parkes recounts the history of his capture and captivity. His simple narrative at the outset shows how unjust it was to throw upon him the burden and responsibility of the capture of the other prisoners. He acted throughout, as in duty bound, eager to stop, if possible, the frantic violence of the war party, and eager also, in any case, to snatch the English and Sikhs within the enemy's lines out of their hands. Had he chosen to sacrifice De Norman, Anderson, and Bowlby, and the sowars, he might easily have done so, and have ridden off, like Mr. Loch, into the quarters of Sir Hope Grant. He preferred the nobler part—to save, and not to desert, and peril his own liberty and life, rather than abandon his countrymen. That it was possible at first for Mr. Parkes to have got away is shown by the fact that Mr. Loch did get away, and that he rode back to Tung-chow, accompanied by Captain Brabazon. Events show that then it was too late to escape, but they also show that the surprise and treachery were planned, and that the nefarious scheme embraced a perfidious attack upon the army and the capture of as many prisoners of rank as possible. Failing to shake the firmness of Mr. Parkes, who would not exchange his prison quarters for the more luxurious accommodations of a temple, unless Mr. Loch enjoyed the same privilege, he repeatedly told the mandarins that if they killed the prisoners the only result would be a terrible vengeance upon them, he boldly and gallantly urged what was for his country's good, and never sacrificed his public duty to his private safety.

THE ALTERED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

It is easy to perceive, and idle to conceal, that a great and a beneficial change has come over the policy of the Russian Empire, internal as well as external. The abolition of serfage, the relaxation of the passport system in reference to strangers, and more especially in reference to Englishmen, and the greater freedom allowed during the last few months to the press, are evidences of the benevolent disposition and the wiser policy of the young Emperor Alexander. Espionage too, in domestic society, and among the servants and retainers of the boyards, is greatly mitigated; and, although official corruption is nearly as great in Russia as it was in 1855, the young Emperor struggles against it with amazing pertinacity and the calmest courage; and there is reason to believe, if life and health be spared to him for ten or for twenty years, that he may reform a system which eluded the vigilance of Alexander I., and defied the uncontrolled and vehement will of Nicholas. Our own international relations with Russia are, we are happy to say, improved and improving. The military and civil authorities in the Crimea have shown some solicitude for the remains of the British brave who lie in a distant land; and during the progress of these two last Chinese affairs, since 1858, Russian diplomatists and officials have conducted themselves as might be expected from Christians and gentlemen imbued with the humanising influences of European and Western civilization. Their functionaries in China, whether military, naval, or civil, have acted a moderating and friendly part, and have on all occasions endeavoured to mitigate, when they could not restrain, the obstinacy and brutality of the Chinese. The Russian telegraph has transmitted with celerity and care important news to this country: items of intelligence from the scene of operations in China that were looked for not merely with great public, but with a thrilling and painful private, interest. These are amenities which would, under any circumstances, call for recognition and acknowledgment, but which specially invite it, considering that Great Britain and Russia have been so lately at feud. The trans-

mission of early intelligence to our Minister at St. Petersburg, however, though a courteous and friendly act, is not to be compared to the kindly services and cordial sympathies which General Ignatieff and all the members of the Russian Mission had the opportunity of exhibiting to Lord Elgin and his suite, to the Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the British army. These services are gratefully acknowledged by Lord Elgin in two letters to General Ignatieff, published in the *Extraordinary Gazette*, which, with the Russian General's reply, deserve to be recorded as equally creditable, equally honourable, to both parties. The occasion was one, it may be said, to invite sympathy and to call forth generous and humane feelings. Truly it was so; and nobly did the Russians respond. They evinced their horror at the barbarities perpetrated by the Chinese in burning words of grief and indignation, and they placed their cemetery at the service of the British and French Plenipotentiaries for the reception of the mangled remains of the natives of the two great nations. Not content with this passive sympathy, the members of the Russian Mission, its priests, and servants, followed the remains to the tomb, mingling their tears and their regrets with the comrades and countrymen of those who had been so barbarously tortured.—*Morning Post.*

THE RUSSIAN SERVICE TO LORD ELGIN AT PEKING.

We should be ashamed not to bring our contribution to this great work of correcting erroneous convictions, and we proceed at once to earn and to claim the proper amount of credit for destroying a popular error which is especially rife at this moment. Now, it is generally believed all over England that the British expedition to China has been very successful in attaining the objects for which it was despatched. We are under the impression that the storm of that Taku Fort was rather a dashing thing, and that it worked so strongly upon the Tartar mind, that Sang-ko-lin-sin galloped off straight to Peking and endeavoured to induce the Mandarins to make peace at once. It is further thought that when by jibes and reproaches the Tartar Prince was once more forced to return to the charge, he did so with very depressed hopes of success, and that after being again well thrashed he quite despaired of any victory, except over a small escort or a flag of truce. We had allowed ourselves to believe that when the Emperor fled away amid the snows up to his Hunting Palace at Zehol, he was actuated by fear of the approach of those terrible and invincible Barbarians for whose heads there was no market price at Peking, with any prospect of immediate delivery. We have listened favourably to the suggestion that the destruction of the Summer Palace was looked upon by the Chinese as a strong act of power, and that the occupation of the defences of Peking was a very decisive fact, tending to induce the Chinese authorities to come to terms. It has been said, by what was thought good authority, that Prince Kung himself was from moment to moment lamenting the delay in the completion of the Convention, complaining that any moment might be fatal, for that the population of Peking were only watching for some fact which they might interpret into a sign of the commencement of a bombardment of the city, and they would arise and sweep away the Tartar dynasty and the whole Mandarin system. Such has been the common belief, and the innocent conviction has followed that it was under the pressure of the arms of the Allied forces that China succumbed, that the Treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified, and that the Convention of Peking was signed. No such thing: it is all a vulgar error. Admiral Hope might just as well have been defending the quarantine harbour at Malta, and Sir Hope Grant might equally as well have been drilling unpractised battalions at Aldershott. The military successes had nothing whatever to do with it. The real hero of the whole affair has never been known. He has at last shown himself. He comes forth to us ushered by a no less authoritative gentleman-usher than the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. That hero is General Ignatieff. It is he who has done it all. In our impression of yesterday we gave the corrected history of this affair. It may be generally premised that some disturbance had happened, that some military operations had taken place, and that great confusion was prevailing. This was the state of affairs when General Ignatieff, the Plenipotentiary for Russia in those parts, saw that the moment had arrived for effective intervention. He resolved to breathe peace over the troubled waters. On this errand, with an escort of fourteen Cossacks, he set forth from Tien-tsin. Master of the position, he passed through the lines of the two hostile armies and entered the city of Peking. Galloping unquestioned through the streets, he alighted at the Russian Embassy. Immediately the fame went forth that the necessary man had arrived! The Mandarins, who were probably at that moment engaged in the ingenious amusement of torturing their prisoners, desisted from their recreation, and went to prostrate themselves before the man of the hour. It was for him to tell them what to do, and they would obey. It was Russia who had been for two hundred years the friend of China, and General Ignatieff was Russia. Then outspoke Ignatieff, and his word was the law of China. He commanded that they should cease from tormenting the prisoners, under pain that Russia would cease from giving to China those proofs of friendship which she has afforded her for two hundred years, and lo! the Mandarins ceased from tormenting, and hastened to collect their prisoners, that they might be delivered up. General Ignatieff spake once again, and ordained that the Chinese should accede to all the demands which the Allies had made. Again the Mandarins were submissive. The ratifications were produced, the Convention was signed, the smart money was paid down, and Ignatieff having, in half an hour, settled the whole affair, invited all parties to an excellent dinner.—*Times.*

Literature.

A Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah, 1824—26. By Henry Gouger. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Had the volume before us been published a few months earlier, it might have been deemed a "paradox," but now, unhappily, "the time gives it proof." The events chronicled by the prisoner in Burmah are so strange, so painful, so startling, that at any other time than the present the reader would ask in wonder, almost with incredulity, "Can such things be?" Now, alas, we know from the terrible episode in the Third China War that this, even more than this, is possible, and as we turn over page after page of Mr. Gouger's harrowing narrative we are reminded more and more forcibly and more and more sadly of the sufferings of those brave men so recently the victims of Oriental cruelty. A third part of a century has elapsed since the occurrence of the events here narrated, and it is saddening to reflect that they have been reproduced in yet more dread intensity and with still more fatal results in the year which has just closed.

Mr. Henry Gouger, the author of the work under notice, tells us that he left Calcutta for the port of Rangoon in June, 1822, partly in the hope of recovering his health, and partly with the expectation of realising a fortune by a mercantile venture in the Burmese Empire. In due course our merchant reached Rangoon, then, as he informs us, a miserable dirty town, containing 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The reception was a friendly one, and encouraged him to prosecute his journey to Amerapoorah, then, as now, the capital of the Empire; although shortly after his arrival the Court removed to Ava. His description of the noble river Irrawuddi, though less minute, is scarcely less interesting than that given in the "History of the last Mission to the Court of Ava," by Major Yule. On Mr. Gouger's arrival at the capital he was received by the King, the nobles, and, indeed, by all classes, almost with cordiality. Here, to his great surprise, he met a fellow countryman, a "Mr. Rodgers," who had passed the greater part of his life among this semi-barbarous race. There was a complete scramble for Mr. Gouger's Manchester goods, and his £3,000 in merchandise were speedily converted into £8,000 in specie. Here, however, arose his first difficulty. He had been honourably paid for his commodities, but he was at a loss to know what to do with the money. The exportation of gold and silver, and, in truth, of almost all other commodities of value, was forbidden by the Burmese Government, and the issue of Mr. Gouger's trading seemed to necessitate his continued residence in the country. After a brief visit to Calcutta he returned to Burmah in contemplation of a lengthened residence and a prosperous career. Scarcely, however, had our author reached the capital, ere there were rumours of war, or rather there was that uneasiness which generally precedes a state of actual war. Mr. Gouger complains, and he has reason to complain, of the conduct of Lord Amherst's Government in neglecting to warn the unwary traveller of the risk he was incurring. To this neglect Mr. Gouger does not hesitate to attribute his subsequent sufferings.

It soon became evident that the position of the "white foreigners" was a very dangerous one. Mr. Gouger's assistant (a Mr. Richardson), who had accompanied him from Calcutta on this second venture, effected his escape with more speed than dignity. The war commenced—Rangoon was bombarded; and of course our adventurous merchant was accused of being a spy. It must, indeed, be admitted that appearances were against him, and although we are horrified at the treatment he experienced, we are by no means surprised at his arrest. Here commences the painful interest of the story; but we must leave to the reader of the book itself the details of the "Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah." Mr. Gouger seems to have been looked upon as the arch-traitor, but there were associated with him in his captivity Drs. Judson and Price, the American missionaries, Mr. Rodgers, to whom we have already referred, and three or four others. Let us only say that the picture of the Neapolitan dungeons under the Bourbon rule, even as painted in the bold outline and with the strong colouring of Mr. Gladstone's pencil, is a mild and attractive one compared with that now presented to us of the *Let-ma-Yson*, or death prison in Burmah. After two years of intense mental and bodily suffering, Mr. Gouger was liberated on the demand of the British General, Sir Archibald Campbell, and he has lived to tell the strange adventures which befel him in his youth to another generation. To the numerous reflections of a general character to which the perusal of this narrative naturally gives rise we cannot now advert, but we must just refer to the two more prominent ones which have occurred to us. The first is this, that the people of Burmah generally, like those of China, are *not* opposed to European intercourse, and that civilization in both cases is retarded, *not by the wishes of the people, but by the policy of the rulers.*

If, however, Major Yule has correctly pourtrayed the present Burmese monarch (and we have reason to believe that he has), we may hope that the policy of that empire will henceforth be less assimilated to that of the Tartar rule. Our other reflection is obvious enough, viz., that strict adherence to our word, and undeviating integrity, are essential in our dealings with these semi-civilized races. Of this the narrative before us affords a curious illustration. We performed our part of the treaty obligations; that is to say, when the stipulated portion of the indemnity was paid, we withdrew our troops. On the other hand, to the people of Pegu we acted unfairly, every reader of history knows with what lamentable results.

Our admiration of Mr. Gouger's work has induced us to exceed our accustomed limits, but we cannot conclude without referring to the spirit and the literary style of the composition. The author tells us that, never having followed literary pursuits, he was diffident of his powers of description. He need not have been. In our estimation the style has high merit. It is clear, vigorous, and unaffected. In a word, the narrative bears throughout the impress of *truth*, and is evidently the work of a man who possesses an intellect of no mean order, cultivated taste, and, more than this, a heart humbly thankful to the Providence that preserved him amid the horrors of his captivity.

We find in an American journal some interesting facts concerning Japanese Literature—both from a literary and commercial point of view. At a late meeting of the New york Ethnological Society, Mr. Ewbank presented the report of the interview of the Committee with the Japanese. They learned that in Japan reading and writing are almost universal, and that there is a large Japanese literature; the censorship having been established only about fifty years ago. Their books are very cheap, and illustrated books have been common for ages. The Committee saw an illustrated book on the quarrying and smelting of copper, one of a series of industrial handbooks, with which they were very much struck. They say that it conveys the knowledge it treats of in fewer words than are used in our prefaces or introductions, and that the illustrations are so full and plain that the ordinary English readers can be at no loss as to any particular. Fourteen pages are occupied by outline pictures, slightly shaded and coloured, representing all the details and operations, from quarrying to marking and packing the copper. Then thirteen more pages are filled with the tools used, each part being separately drawn, with its name annexed. This is so minute as to give all the baskets, pokers, hammers, pincers, tongs, bellows, tubs, shovels, moulds, stamps, with which to mark the ingots, and scales for weighing them. The bellows act on the principle of our double-acting pumps. This book was printed in colours. The Japanese said they were "much plenty." The price of this was only fourpence or fivepence. The report says, that so far as regards the production of a cheap and useful literature, Japan may be said to have been centuries in advance of Europe. Measures have been taken to open a correspondence with some of the learned men of Japan. While on this subject we may call attention to Captain Sherard Osborn's little book on the Japanese, published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, which, although well received by the public, has not, we think, yet had full justice from the critics. Nothing can surpass the piquancy, the oddity, and originality of its bright coloured drawings of Japanese Life by native artists. The picture of the strong lady controlling a restive horse at her side, by placing one foot upon the reins while she calmly surveys the landscape before her, really exhibits a totally new species of humour and extravagance.

DR. MACGOWAN IN LIVERPOOL.

At one of the lectures recently delivered in Liverpool by Dr. Macgowan, the Rev. Canon McNeile took the chair, and introduced the lectures in the following terms:—

It afforded me much pleasure to be able to comply with Dr. Macgowan's request, that I would preside on this occasion. I felt an attraction both to his subject and to himself. Recent events have invested China with a peculiar interest to us all. The transition from war to peace: from the military occupation of the gates of Peking, and the sacking of the Summer Palace of the Emperor, to the evacuation of Peking and the signing of a treaty, bears a stronger resemblance to the shifting scenes of a fictitious drama than to the stubborn and gradual realities of human life. True, indeed, it is, our respected lecturer has no information to give us concerning the stipulations of the treaty, or the material guarantee by which their execution is secured. Neither can he tell us, what at this moment every English heart longs to know, concerning the yet unreturned prisoners. But he has much, and of lively interest to tell us concerning that strange people, with whom we are brought into such strange collision. I need not bespeak your attention. But one word about the lecturer himself. He comes among us in the interesting character of a *Medical Missionary*. The combination of medical practice and missionary enterprise is consecrated by very sacred recollections. We recall the first Christian Mission under the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, and the medical missionary, who formed one of the apostolic band; and we affectionately desire that a large measure of the blessing which rested on the work of that "beloved physician" may attend the labours of our friend and brother here present, so that what was so pointedly and beautifully said in two Latin lines concerning St. Luke, may be found truly applicable to Dr. Macgowan:—

"Lucas Evangelii, et Medicinæ munerepandit
Artibus hinc, illine Religione potens."

I do not expect you all to understand this, much less to enter into its expressive terseness. But I will tell you how it has been paraphrased into English:—

"Saint Luke, by medicine and religion joined,
Relieves the body and renews the mind.
Blest in both labours—dark diseases part,
And darker ignorance forsakes the heart.
Thrice happy Luke, commissioned from on high,
Restores to life, and teaches how to die."*

THE LATE MR. DE NORMANN.—A correspondent writes to the editor of the *Fife Herald* as follows:—"It may interest many of your readers to learn that Mr. De Normann—whose cruel death is so widely deplored—though bearing a foreign name, was closely connected with Scotland. He was the only, and a posthumous, child of Baroness de Normann, third daughter of General Douglas Maclean Clephane of Torloisk. He belonged to some of the oldest families in Fife—Douglas of Kirkness, Lundin of Auchtermairnie, Clephane of Carslogie—and he was related to several noble English families, being cousin-german to the Marquis of Northampton. He was in his 29th year; and it may be added that those who knew him best could furnish the largest additions to the distinguished testimony borne by Lord Elgin, in his despatches, to his high character, and gallant spirit, and pure manners, and uncommon attainments." Baroness de Normann, mother of the lamented Attaché to the British Embassy in China, is staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

THE LATE MR. BOWLBY.—The following appears in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"The arrival of the China mail has at length removed all doubts as to the fate of our accomplished townsman, Mr. T. W. Bowlby, the special correspondent of *The Times*. The removal, by a terrible death, of one of the most distinguished ornaments of our profession, and respecting whose safety the mind of the country had alternately been agitated by hope and fear for several weeks, warrants us in giving a few random jottings of his career, for which we are mainly indebted to his old schoolfellow and intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Burn, jun., solicitor, of this town. Thomas William Bowlby was the son of Thomas Bowlby, a captain in the Royal Artillery; his mother was a daughter of General Balfour. He was born at Gibraltar, and was the eldest of a numerous family, and when he was yet very young his parents took up their residence in Sunderland, where his father entered upon the business of a timber merchant. After leaving school he was articled as a solicitor to his cousin, Mr. Russell Bowlby, who at that time practised in this town. On the completion of his clerkship he went to London, and spent some years as a salaried clerk in the office of a large firm in the Temple. About the year 1846 he commenced practice in the City with Messrs. Laurence and Crowdy, and for some years he enjoyed a fair practice. But the profession of the law was not adapted to his peculiar tastes, and much of his time was spent in literary studies, and in the company of some of the literary celebrities of the metropolis. He was a most enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare, and was ever ready with a quotation from his writings. Shortly after he commenced practice, Mr. Bowlby married Miss Meine, the sister of his father's second wife, and on the death of her father, Mrs. Bowlby became possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1848 Mr. Bowlby first became connected with the great journal in whose service he has lost his life. At that time the tide of revolution was surging over almost the whole continent of Europe, and immediately on its reaching Berlin Mr. Bowlby was despatched by *The Times* as its special correspondent. In that capacity he visited several parts of the Continent, and soon after his return to England he contributed to this paper several articles on the condition of Hungary. During the railway mania Mr. Bowlby got into pecuniary difficulties, which caused him to leave England for a short time; but it must be stated to his honour that he soon after made arrangements for the whole of his future earnings to be applied in liquidation of his debts. On his return to this country he was for some time associated with M. Jullien, and made arrangements in different continental towns for that gentleman's unrivalled musical performances. Mr. Bowlby, although he did not pretend to be master of any instrument, had a thorough knowledge of musical science. We next hear of him in Smyrna, where he was engaged in one of the departments connected with the construction of a railway (probably the very railway the opening of a section of which is telegraphed as we write—the Smyrna and Aden), but his labours there were abruptly terminated by the failure of Mr. Jackson, the contractor. He then returned to England, and remained unemployed until he was engaged to proceed to China as the special correspondent of *The Times*. The terms of his agreement were worthy of the leading journal of the empire—£1,500 a year, with liberty to draw upon the concern to any amount that might be required for the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. Bowlby proceeded to China in the same steamer as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with whom he was shipwrecked, and his account of the loss of the *Malabar* at Point de Galle has probably never been excelled as a piece of free and dashing descriptive composition. Mr. Bowlby was a man of most amiable disposition, and of good conversational powers; his age would probably be about forty three. He has left a widow and five children, most of whom are of tender years; but it is some satisfaction for the country to learn that the widow and orphans will be amply provided for by the indemnity which will be wrung from the treasury of his responsible murderers." It is reported that the proprietors of *The Times* have settled a handsome pension on the widow of Mr. Boulby. She will also be the recipient of a portion—probably £10,000—of the £100,000 procured by Lord Elgin from the Chinese specially for division among the unfortunate prisoners.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

At a public tea sale held on the 10th, 17,365 packages passed; 4,678 sold, of which 4,382 were without reserve. The sales went off very heavily, we quote from ½d. to 1d. decline on black leaf congou, since the last sale of January 2.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Jan. 9, at London, from Singapore and Sarawak, General Wyndham; from Rangoon, Solon. 8,

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* The Paraphrase is by Dr. Mac Neile.

at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Suomi. 4, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Albiasserward, Nova Zembla, Abel Tasman; off Scilly, from Foo-chow-Foo, Peterborough. 10, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Senator; at Clyde, from Manila, Britannia. 6, at Bronwershaven, from Batavia, Ternate. 10, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Emma Matilda. 8, at St. Nazaire, from Batavia, Condor; at Bordeaux, Rose Marie Louise; at Texel, from Sourabaya, Julie Claire. Dec. 25, at Boston, from Manila, Starlight.

DEPARTURES.—January 8, from Cowes for Batavia, Sydpolen; from Newcastle for Sourabaya, Hendrina, Stad Yierikzee, M. Driedrika. Dec. 26, from off the Lizard, for Batavia, Staatsraad van der Hoeven.

SPOKEN.—Mercedes (Fr. ship), Bordeaux to Hong Kong 1 Oct., 30 S. 31 W, Souburg, Rotterdam to Batavia 4 Dec. 3 N. 24 W. Petronella Catharina, Batavia to Holland 7 Dec. 2 N. 21 W. Jumania? (brig), Penang to London 19 Oct., 6 S. 94 E.

CASUALTIES.—The whole of the cargo of the Ardville, from Macao to London, on shore at Ambletause, has been landed, and will be forwarded to London. The Sicilie (Dutch vessel) Schol, from Rotterdam to Macassar, put into Pernambuco, Dec. 7. with damage to sails and spars, but was expected to continue her voyage about the 26th,

Monetary and Commercial.

The liquidators of the Eastern Archipelago Company have called a meeting of the shareholders for the 15th inst., when they will submit an accounts howing the progress made in the winding up.

The shares of the Labuan Coal Company experienced a considerable advance to-day, advices having been received confirming the favourable opinion of the mines, and stating that any quantity of coal can be procured at cheap rates. The agent writes:—"I quite agree with the original statement of Mr. Smith, the mining engineer, that the colliery will prove an extraordinarily lucrative adventure, and will supply the whole East with coal." The prospects of the undertaking are also considered to have been much benefited by the conclusion of peace with China, and the consequent probability of a greatly extended trade.

An explanation has been received of the mode in which news from Peking reaches St. Petersburg. The recent speedy telegrams regarding the Chinese Treaty were transmitted, it appears, in the usual way. The Russians have a regular courier system from Peking, with relay horses, and the despatches are delivered up to the first telegraph-office in connection with St. Petersburg which the bearer can reach. The route is *via* Mongolia, Kiakhta, and Irkutsk, and the common mail reaches the latter place within sixteen days of its departure from Peking. From Irkutsk to St. Petersburg seventeen days are required to the telegraph-office at Casan.

The *Money Market Review*, which has already established for itself a high reputation as a financial organ, has commenced, we perceive, a new and very useful feature with the present year in financial memoranda, and a summary or chronicle of leading events and dates, &c., which will be found useful for speedy reference.

The line of submarine cable to connect Malta and Otranto with Corfu, in order to form a duplicate line from Malta to London, has not yet been laid, owing to an accident to the steamer *William Cory*.

The dispute in the tea trade between the wholesale merchants and the brokers has been amicably arranged by a compromise; the brokers abandoning the charge of lot-money on all lots of tea below the value of £15; formerly it was charged on all above £5.

THE RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.

We noticed in our last that the vessels which were to convey this cable would be fitted with iron tanks, so that it might be submerged, to prevent heating. The Admiralty, however, have ultimately determined upon laying it between Malta and Alexandria. The steamer *Queen Victoria*, with a portion of the cable on board, went ashore on the 1st inst., and it is feared may become a total wreck, under Mount Edgecumbe, in Plymouth Sound. The stores and cable have been in course of removal for some days, and it is expected will be all saved. The vessel struck while being removed up to the yard at Keyham, for the purpose of pumping water on the heated cable.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The differences lately existing between the Red Sea Telegraph Company, and Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, in respect to the alleged faulty condition of the cable have been amicably adjusted, and measures will be taken soon to replace the injured cable in the Red Sea.

The following statements respecting the bullion movements of the past half-year are from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley:—

Statement of Import of Bullion into London from undermentioned Places during Six Months ending 31st December, 1860:—

1860.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£31,460	£40,500	£71,960
France	289,972	1,441,355	1,731,327
Hanse Towns	8,970	30,550	39,520
Holland	4,500	300	4,800
Russia	56,400	800	57,200
Spain and Portugal	71,400	85,570	156,970
Gibraltar	180	2,400	2,580
Malta	11,696	12,452	24,148
Alexandria	1,200	4,030	5,230
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd and Sierra Leone	65,100	—	65,100
United States	2,464,900	138,000	2,602,900
Mexico, Central America, West Indies, &c.	426,200	2,264,065	2,690,265
Brazils	92,339	—	92,339
Australia	3,616,000	—	3,616,000
Total	7,140,317	4,020,022	11,160,339
Amount imported during the six months ending June 30, 1860	6,051,833	5,730,169	11,782,002
Total imports, 1860	13,192,150	9,750,191	22,942,341
Total imports, 1859	£25,960,880	£17,180,468	£43,148,348

Statement of Export of Bullion from London to undermentioned Places during Six Months ending 31st December, 1860:—

1860.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£50,600	£1,750	£132,350
France	6,922,076	541,133	7,463,809
Hanse Towns	12,510	104,160	116,670
Holland	3,480	29,400	32,880
Russia	800	—	800
Spain and Portugal	1,684,780	—	1,084,780
Gibraltar	115,900	—	115,900
Malta	50,000	—	50,000
*Alexandria	196,805	—	196,805
*Aden	—	100	100
*Ceylon	3,000	—	3,000
*Bombay	361,127	535,140	896,267
*Madras	46,673	34,243	80,916
*Calcutta	18,142	301,466	319,608
*Singapore	10,115	237,600	247,715
*Penang	—	5,060	5,060
*Hong Kong	20,560	1,202,728	1,223,288
*Shanghai	—	555,962	555,962
*Foo-chow-foo	—	29,361	29,361
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, Sierra Leone	55,000	200	55,200
United States	1,723,003	—	1,723,000
Mexico, Central America, West Indies, &c.	11,300	14,000	25,300
Brazils	84,600	29,600	114,200
South American States	1,000	2,000	3,600
Total	10,772,068	3,703,903	14,475,971
Amount Exported during the Six Months ending June 30, 1860	5,871,649	5,661,540	11,533,189
Total exports, 1860	16,643,717	9,365,443	26,009,160
Total exports, 1859	£23,869,242	£17,177,612	£41,046,854

* The following amounts have been exported from Marseilles and other Mediterranean Ports to India, China, Reunion, Mauritius, &c., between January 1 and December 12, 1860:—Gold, £621,680; silver, £2,546,440 --Total, £3,168,120.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	83 to 85	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	22½ to 23	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	34 to 35	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	80
100	London and Westminster	20	...	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 48	...
50	Union of London	12	26 to 27	26 ¼ ½
	MISCELLANEOUS			...
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ¾	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	72 to 73	72½
50	Do. new	25	12 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 18	17

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight transactions have been unusually limited. The arrivals have been large; but importers generally have refrained from offering their teas, and we therefore have but little subject for remark. The few sales made have been at easier rates, especially in the new Kaisows and Monings, which show 1d. per lb. decline on the former, and 2d. per lb. on the latter. Scented teas also show a reduction of 1d. per lb. Greens have sold steadily, but quietly, at full prices. A small public sale took place on the 2nd inst., and a further sale is declared for the 16th inst. The stock on the 1st January of all descriptions of black, was, in London, 46,783,164 lbs., and 6,148,787 lbs. of green. The total delivery in London for the present year has been 68,647,794 lbs. of black, and 10,339,916 lbs. of green. The stock at Liverpool was 2,221,140 lbs. of black, and 28,906 lbs. of green. The total delivery in Liverpool for the present year has been 6,895,884 lbs. of black, and 664,825 lbs. of green. The imports in London from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 have been 76,914,158 lbs. of black, and 10,071,873 lbs. of green, and at Liverpool 5,601,491 lbs. of black, and 343,045 lbs. of green.

SILK.—The imports of Shanghai silk during the past year have fallen short by 9,000 bales and the delivery 13,000 bales. In Canton sorts 1,550 bales, and an increase in Japan of 7,200. Messrs. Durant and Co., state, the chief feature of the year, and almost the only feature, was the importation from Japan—a most welcome and seasonable addition to our sources of supply. The only drawback to its advantage is the very small "breaks" in which it comes forward, but this is comparatively unimportant, and will, no doubt, be remedied in time. The grand point is, that it promises to be an increasing supply, and that the nature of the silk is intrinsically good, and much of it of a size to render it especially

available. We might also mention as a feature the increased export of Asiatic silk to the Continent, and it has been considerable. The public tables mark it as nearly 30 per cent., and yet with all this it is not supposed that foreign consumers are holding larger stocks than our own. For the last three weeks they have been very reluctant buyers, and for some time previously had not taken any large quantity. Of China Silk we have little to remark, except that the proportion of good silk, both tsatlee and taysaam, is unusually small, and that all is more or less objectionably coarse. The supply of taysaam until quite recently had been very small, but the falling off in the consumption has more than kept pace with the diminution in the supply, so that lately we have had a serious fall in prices of all but the best classes. Chinese Thrown Silk has been in bad odour for many months. A very large proportion of the imports was of very inferior description, and even for the best we have had but a limited demand, so that although without any fresh imports for several months, prices of all but the very best are very low, much below all former precedent. Of Canton Silk we were without any supply till the month of August, then it came forward rather freely, but unfortunately the quality fully shared in the general inferiority of all silk from China, and the condition was abominable—internally wetted, apparently, solely for the object of increased weight; prices, too, were felt to have been pitched too high, so that with the additional misfortune of the limited demand for the goods to which it was more especially applicable, it has not moved off rapidly. The "heap" of "Korats" under this head remains almost without diminution. There is no object for which it is applicable in this country, and foreigners take it very slowly.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES IN LONDON, ENDING JAN. 1, 1860 & 1861.

	Stock Sold.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1860	Dec. 1860	Dec. 1859
China	4743	6570	11583	6029	4192	4453
Japan	1057	112	1304	—	611	—
Canton	869	969	1102	1982	157	201
Chinese Thrown	1146	898	2107	1553	288	315

We have no material alteration to notice since the last mail. The cargo by *Challenger* sold readily on landing, and the chop Tsatlees realised full rates (23s. being paid for thirds), but on Taysaams importers were obliged to submit to some further reduction in price. Within the last few days there has been less disposition to operate, and the more recent arrivals by *Ballarat* and overland are for the most part unsold. The following are the present quotations:—

	s. d.		s. d.	Superior. s. d.		s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	23 6	to	25 0			
„ No. 3 and 4	20 6		23 0			
„ No. 5	19 0		20 0			
Taysaam	14 0		18 0	19 0	to	21 0
Ditto, long reel	17 0		18 0	18 0		19 0
Canton	9 0		17 0	17 0		18 0
Chinese thrown	17 0		21 0	22 0		23 0
Japan	16 0		20 0	22 0		30 0
Yuenfa	14 0		25 0			

SUGAR, RICE, PEPPER, SPICES, HEMP, TIN, COFFEE, SAGO, and other articles of Eastern Import, usually given in our report, remain nominal at our last quotations, with very trifling transactions. Yesterday a parcel of 3,858 boxes of Japan Wax were brought to sale, and partly sold at for good block 58s. to 62s. Saucer 64s. to 65s. These quotations may be considered 2s. to 3s. lower.

COPPER.—There have been no sales of Japan imported by *Fairy*.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£67,853
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Hong Kong	—	4,735
Manila	—	—
Singapore	1,000	—
Penang	—	—

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.½	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.½	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	£	s.	d.
Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3	17	9
Spanish Doubloons	3	17	6
United States Gold Coin	3	16	3
Silver in Bars	0	5	1⅝
Mexican Dollars	0	5	1⅝
Carolus Dollars	0	6	2

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—132s. for block; 133s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 30s. to 31s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22. 2s. 6d. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £19. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £25. to £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals for the past year has been as follows:—

TO SHANGHAI.—Yellow metal, 65 tons; sheet copper, 5; iron in bars, 2,270; hoops, 169; sheets, 49; nail rods, 6,462; spelter, 386; tin plates, 956 boxes; lead in pigs, 1,274 tons; in sheet, 18; steel, 30; quicksilver, none.

TO HONG KONG.—Yellow metal, 311 tons; sheet and sheathing, 105; iron in bars, 2,022; hoop, 348; sheet, 125; nail rod, 4,025; spelter, 70; zinc, 15; tin plates, 2,087 boxes; lead in pigs, 3,123; in sheet 50; steel, 71; quicksilver, 254,603 lbs.

TO SINGAPORE.—Yellow metal, 149 tons; copper sheathing, 120; iron in bars, 912; hoop, 174; sheet, 51; nail rod, 2,372; spelter, 108; zinc, 30; tin plates, 100 boxes; lead in pigs, 154; in sheet, 70; steel, 425.

TO MANILA.—Yellow metal, 5 tons; copper sheathing, 79; iron in bars, 752; hoop, 71; sheet, 134; nail rod, 107; zinc, 16.

TO BATAVIA.—Yellow metal, 15 tons; copper sheathing, 141; iron in bars, 1,043; hoop, 250; sheet, 273; nail rod, 406; spelter, 94; tin plates, 1,520 boxes; lead in pigs, 5 tons; in sheet, 20; steel, 89.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

According to the last circular of Mr. Sam. Mendel, of Manchester, the market has had a decided check, owing to the advance in the value of money. Sales are impracticable without some concession. Spinners and manufacturers, however, do not press sales, as they have a supply of orders. Cotton yarns, Nos. 16-24, are quoted at 10¾d. to 11d., and 28-32 at 11¾d. to 12d.; grey shirtings, 39-inch, of 7lb., 7s. 4½d., 8¼lb., 9s. 6d., and 9lb., 10s. 6d.; Maddapollams, 3s. 3¾d. to 3s. 4½d. long cloths, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d.; T-cloths, 5s. 6d.; spot shirtings, 10s. 1½d.; brocade, 10s. 6d.; damasks, 16s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 24	London	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones.
Jan. 2	Portsmouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Broadwater	Stockman.
— 7	Deal	Do.	Crest of the Wave	Steele.
— 7	Belfast	Do.	Celestial	
— 7	Off Scilly	Do.	Thomas Sparkes	Stewart.
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Jessie Beazley	Tilby.
— 3	Plymouth	Do.	Maggie	Legeyt.
Dec 28	Off Dartmouth	HongKong	Prince Regent	Fischer.
Nov. 15	Valparaiso	Do.	Himalaya	Behrendsen.
Jan. 3	Portsmouth	Do.	Albatros	Pearson.
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Epsom	Buckland.
— 4	Grimsby	Do.	Jupiter	okkes.
— 6	Deal	Macao	Mary Ann	Alexander.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Kelso	Coulson.
Dec. 24	London	Manila	Parisian	
— 10	Hampton Roads	Do.	Anne Chestoro	
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Casas	
Jan. 8	Queenstown	Do.	Sappho	
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Carausius	Milburn.
— 3	Off Jersey	Do.	Amoor	Potto.
— 3	Queenstown	Do.	Britannia	
— 23	Deal	Singapore	Victor	Fotheringham.
— 20	Trieste	Do.	Atunatse	
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Rose	Stephens.
— 26	Crookhaven	Do.	Medora	Hind.
— 20	Trieste	Do.	Advance	Renouf.
— 1	Deal	Do.	John and Isabella	Robinson.
— 7	Do.	Do.	General Wyndham	
— 24	Do.	Bankok	Siam	
— 20	Plymouth	Batavia	Batavia	Borchers.
— 23	Bremen	Do.	General Jacobi	
— 23	Texel	Do.	Chile	
— 29	Helvoet	Do.	St. Jan	
— 21	Brouwershaven	Do.	Mercator	v. d. Woude.
— 29	Plymouth	Do.	Baron v. Hardenbroek	Ibenny.
— 3	Portsmouth	Do.	Hercules	Liedenburg.
— 8	Falmouth	Do.	Hollandia	Wap.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Eberhard	Wiegmeyer.
— 4	Plymouth	Do.	Valparaiso	Karff.
— 5	Deal	Do.	Julie Claire	
— 4	Dartmouth	Do.	Henrietta Geertrinder	Le Boer.
— 1	St. Nazaine	Do.	Esperance	Nicholas.
Dec. 20	Helvoet	Sourabaya	Gerardus Jacobus	
— 18	Trieste	Sumatra	Arthur	
— 20	Helvoet	Akyab	Golden Horn	
— 26	Schelde	Do.	Fides	Singleton.
— 29	Hevre	Do.	Aracar	Cresson.
Jan. 2	Falmouth	Do.	Emma Mathilda	Ahrends.
— 8	Queenstown	Do.	Graces	
— 4	Plymouth	Maulmain	John Howell	Applety.
Dec. 28	Off Falmouth	Do.	Hesper	Perkins.
Jan. 2	Dartmouth	Do.	Solertia	Bosse.
Dec 28	Scilly	Rangoon	Suomi	Westerstrahle.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Do.	Solon	Lackstrom.
— 21	Do.	Do.	City of Perth	Robertson.
Jan. 6	Liverpool	Do.	Menzies	Jago.
— 7	Off Scilly	Do.	Infanta	

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Clara Novello	
— 21	London	HongKong&Canton	Ethereal	Jarman.
— 24	Ditto	Ditto	Chrysolite	
— 28	Ditto	Ditto	Veronica	Robinson.
Nov. 22	Rio Janeiro	Hong Kong	Nizam	
Jan. 3	Queenstown	Ditto	Victory	
— 3	Glasgow	Singapore	Prince Charlie	
— 2	London	Ditto & Penang	Pilgrim	Hutton.
Dec. 23	Deal	Batavia	Sourabaya packet	
— 26	Liverpool	Ditto	Lettice Catherine	Evans.
— 28	Off Hastings	Ditto	Alcor	Van Opper.
— 30	Dungeness	Ditto	Robertus Hendricus	Mulder.
— 30	Shields	Ditto	Yriekzee	
Jan. 2	Off Falmouth	Ditto	Krimpenerwaara	Heyenga.
Dec. 27	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Cheribon	Coers.
— 27	Ditto	Ditto	Celebes	Gille.

LOADING.

At LONDON—For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred, Napoleon III., Southern Cross, Hero, Flying Cloud. For Shanghai: Jubilee, Carnatic, Polmaise, Gauntlet, Wellington, Challenger, Ballarat. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Energie. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior. For Cape of Good Hope, Rangoon, Penang, Savoy, and Menquie: Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca.

At LIVERPOOL—For Manila: Gertrudis, Burdeos of Habana, Glorias de Maria, Rosarita. For Shanghai: Versailles, Leichhardt, Romeo. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Canton: Niphon, Velocidade, Fiery Cross, Sea Snake. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha, Johanna, Souverain. For Batavia and Singapore: Cadovius. For Singapore: Tigris, Mayola, Beatrice.

At GLASGOW—For Singapore: Burnside.

At GRANGEMOUTH—For Manila: Phillipine.

SPOKEN.

CONSTANCE, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 16, 15 S., 29 W.
ALFRED HILL, from Manila, Sept. 23.
ARGONANT, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Nov. 8, off the Cape.
ABEL TASMAN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 24, 49 N., 7 W.
BARRACOUTA, London to Singapore.
MAGENTA, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Oct. 29, off the Cape.
VAN DER PALM, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 6, 28 N., 33 W.
NOVA ZEMBLA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 12, 42 N., 27 W.
EAGLE, Cardiff to Manila, Nov. 17, 17 S., 29 W.
VATER SCHMIDT, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 21, 4 S., 29 W.
FEARLESS, Manila to New York, Oct. 19, 2 N., 107 E.
DORA (ship), London to Shanghai, 25 N., 118 E.
HESPERUS, Liverpool to Shanghai, Oct. 15, 14 N., 113 E.
BATAVIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 31, off Cape Agulhas.
FORMOSE, Marseilles to China, Oct. 23, 22 S., 38 W.
ESPERANCE, Batavia to Nantes, Oct. 28, 35 S., 22 E.
IDA ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 24, 5 N., 23 W.
THOMAS SPARKES, Foo-chow-Foo to Cowes, Nov. 17, 15 S., 7 W.
CELESTIAL, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 17, 35 S., 26 E.
ANTAGONIST, London to Shanghai, Nov. 26, 6 N., 25 W.
ZIVA, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 27, 7 N., 26 W.
OPHELIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 26, 5 N., 21 W.
TRAVELLER, Plymouth to Hong Kong, Nov. 27, 4 N., 25 W.
PETERBOROUGH, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 22, 18 S., 3 W.
NELLY, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 50 S., 25 W.
KOSMOS, Newcastle to Hong Kong, Oct. 1, 38 S., 28 E.
WINGED RACER, Hong Kong to New York, Nov. 3, 27 S., 48 E.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: H. Liduina, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Westminster, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ann Lees, Spirit of the Deep, Lucknow, Crystal Palace, Fort George, War Eagle, Earl of Windsor, Salacia, Assyrian, Wagoola, Livingstone, Mary Lee, Lord of the Isles, Xulla, Art Union, Wynaud, Kate Carnie, Foam, James Vinnicombe, War Eagle, Palmerston, Cha Sze, Janet Willis, Friar Tuck, Oean, Hermann, Imperatriz. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Carolina, Electric, Teazer. At outports: Roska, Queen of the Ocean, Juno, Balnaguith, Lady Agnes Duff.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Reward, Hawthorn, Oryx, Queen Mab, Captain Cook, Anglia, Eliza Thornton. At Liverpool: Conference, John N. Cushing. At outports: Zambesi, Brockelman, Johanna Kepler, Anna Maria.

From MANILA.—At London: Menam. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Recorder, Arizona, Meliora.

From PENANG.—At London: Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto, Bencleuch, Malvern.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton. At outports: Chili, Eberhard, Albert Borsig, Heno. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

Arrivals of tonnage being very light, business is unusually quiet, even for the holiday season—the attention of the shipping interest having been to a great extent engrossed by the annual freight reports of the leading shipbrokering firms. The writers of nearly all these circulars agree in representing the shipping business of last year as considerably better than for several previous years, and they attribute the improvement to two causes, viz., the Chinese war and the deficient harvest; the former circumstance having tended to improve freights in the long trades by withdrawing a large amount of tonnage for the transport service, and the latter cause having operated as favourably upon the short trades, by creating a demand for tonnage for conveyance of cereals from the United States and Canada. Of the future, caution is displayed in prophesying the course of freights. Some appear to think that the shipping interest has entered upon a fresh career of prosperity; but others consider the improvement of 1860 temporary, and resulting from exceptional causes, which are not of a permanent character. The total export of coal from this country to foreign ports reached about 7,000,000 tons last year.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The John Romilly is loading cargo ex-Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya, which put in here July 12, leaky, &c., and was declared irreparable.

The Seaforth, Marshall, from Liverpool to Batavia, put back to Milford Dec. 19, leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c., having experienced severe gales. She bore up on Dec. 9 from Cape Finisterre.

The Primera de Santander, from Manila to Queenstown, has been totally lost.

The Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya to Amsterdam, which put into St. Helena, July 12, leaky, was sold there by auction Nov. 15.

The Isaad (Dutch barque), from Java to Rotterdam, was spoken 50 days out, Nov. 23, in lat. 29 S., lon. 10 E., with loss of fore top-gallant mast, fore mast-head, and jibboom.

The General Windham, Harrison, from Singapore to London, which put into Cape Town Oct. 22, leaky, was lightened of 250 tons of cargo, but the leak was not found. She was supplied with a steam-pump, and proceeded for her destination on Nov. 15.

The Dolphin, Hoyt, from Penang, which arrived at Boston Dec. 11, was in contact Nov. 3, in 24 N., 62 W., with the Grand Turk (schr.), of New York, and lost flying jibboom, &c.; the schooner lost cathead, jibboom, &c.

The ship Ardville, Capt. Barclay, bound from Macao to London, with a cargo of silk and tea, was wrecked near Ambletense on the 1st January. All the crew were saved. She is being unloaded; 3,300 packages of cargo had been saved in good condition. The ship was lying in a tolerably good position on the 2nd inst., but had driven far up on the beach.

The Queen Victoria (s. s.), with the Rangoon telegraph cable on board, grounded on the beach under Mount Edgcumbe, in Barnpool (Plymouth) 2nd January—two tugs were sent to her assistance, but she could not be got off. She had 12 feet water in one compartment, and her after part was under water at high tide.

The Granger, from Newport for Hong Kong, has put into Queenstown with loss of boats, sails, &c.

The St. Louis, Jacobs, which arrived at New York Dec. 15, from Singapore, was 20 days N. of Bermuda, during which time had heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks, carried away head rails, &c.

The Mary Ann, Alexander, which arrived at Deal, Jan. 6, from Foo-chow-Foo, encountered on 21st Dec., in lat. 44 N., long. 26 W., a very severe gale, which lasted 60 hours, veering round to the eastward, in which she suffered extremely, carrying away part of main rail bulwarks, and straining topsides and decks very much. On the 31st Dec. and 1st Jan., off the Caskets, she encountered another strong gale from the W.S.W.

The Canoe (brig), Barens, from Batavia to Hamburg, put into Mauritius 5th Dec., leaky, making 16 inches water per hour at sea, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, having experienced a heavy gale.

The Batavia (ship), of and for Amsterdam, from Batavia, got ashore on the Kentish Knock, 4th Jan., but was assisted off next day after discharging part of cargo in smacks, and throwing about 30 tons overboard; she then proceeded in tow for London. Four bales tobacco have been landed at Ramsgate.

The Jessie Beazley, Tilby, arrived at Liverpool, from Canton, struck on a coral reef, 7th Oct., in Gaspar Straits, but got off in about 16 hours by shifting cargo.

At ST. HELENA, Nov. 1.—Conception, Tubon, from Manila, and sailed for Cadiz; 2, Medora, Hinds, from Singapore, and sailed for Queenstown or Falmouth; 8, Hawthorn, Swinborn, from Singapore, and sailed 10, for London; 10, Julie Claire, Vosteroom, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Ardville, Barclay, from Macao; 11, Rose, Stephens, from Singapore, and sailed 12, for Liverpool; Alblasserwaard, v Lindern, from Batavia, and sailed 12, for Rotterdam; Hollandria, Wap, from Batavia, and sailed 14, for Amsterdam; 12, Yssel, Maarschalk, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 14, Jalawar, Rochfort, from Bassein, off St. Helena, November 10, Batavia from Batavia.

At ST. HELENA, Nov. 15.—Holland, Auffnorth, from Batavia; Resident, v Son vd Hoff, from Batavia, and both sailed 16, for Amsterdam; 16, Thomas Sparks, Bruce, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Cowes; Emigrant, St. Juan, from Manila, and sailed for Havana; Sappho, Elve, from Manila, and sailed 17 for Queenstown; 17, Mary Ann, Alexander, from Macao, and sailed for London; 18, Borneo, Edwards, from Singapore, and sailed for Boston; 19, Valparaiso, Kok, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 20, Rose Marie Louise, Carrier, from Batavia, and sailed 21, for Bordeaux; 23, Catharina Wilhelmina, Popken, from Batavia, and sailed 24, for Amsterdam; 25, Maggie, LeGeyt, from Canton, and sailed 26, for London; Ida, Soderberg, from Sourabaya, and sailed 26, for Rotterdam; 27, Epsom, Buckland, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; 28, Mary Hillegonda, Boreman, from Padang, and sailed 29, for Rotterdam; Allegonda Jacoba, Deurholtz, from Batavia, and sailed 29, for Amsterdam. Off St. Helena, Nov. 13, Condor, Barbe, from Java, for St. Nazaire; 23, Jessie Beazley, from Canton to Liverpool.

At SIMONS BAY, Oct. 27.—H.M. Tpt. Albatross, from Hong Kong.

At TABLE BAY, Oct. 30.—Loevesteyn, Rorick, from Batavia for Amsterdam, leaky; Alliance, de Carteret, from Hong Kong, sailed Nov. 2, for Monte Video; Nov. 4, Acmel, Dunesen, from Amoy; 16, Conference, Webster, from Singapore; 18, Falcon, Sullivan, from Hong Kong; 21, Anna Maria, Hurst, from Cardiff, for Manila, to stop a leak; Oct. 22, Dacotah, Radford, sailed for China; 30, New York, Sweeney, for Japan.

PASSAGES FROM CHINA.—Among the best passages in the present season is that of the ship *Kelso*, Capt. Coulson. This vessel left Macao on the 19th Sept., and, owing to the prevalence of southerly winds, did not reach Anjer until the 30th Oct., or 40 days. From this point she made the Cape on the 21st Nov., and passed St. Helena on the 27th—6 days—being one of the most rapid runs on record. On the 1st inst. she arrived off Deal, thus counting only 40 days from the Cape and 102 from Macao. But for the detention in the China Sea Capt. Coulson would have made one of the quickest passages yet recorded. We understand that he takes command of a very fine new ship, now building in the North, to be called the *Chanticleer*, and will proceed to Hong Kong on the first voyage.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
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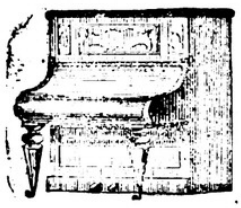

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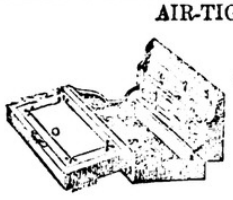

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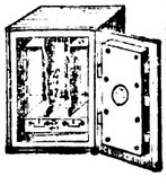

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Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

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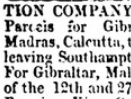

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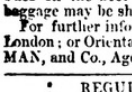

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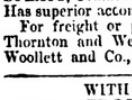

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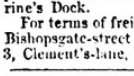

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